The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 109. MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

NEARING THE END.

The Returns all in in Louisiana and the Result to be Announced Perhaps To-day.

Mr. Redfield Tells How the Democrats Got their Majorities in the Pelican State.

BY TERRORISM AND COLD-BLOODED MURDERS IN OPEN DAY,

Which Extort Condemnation Even from the Democratic Visitors from the North.

FLORIDA AT LAST OFFICALLY WHEELS INTO LINE FOR HAYES.

Dade County Heard from to the Great Dismay and Wild Despair of the Democrats.

While a Republican Shout of Victory is Borne on the Breezes from the Everglades.

The Democrats in South Carolina Trying the Spider and the Fly Game.

BY ANNOUNCING THAT THE ELECTORAL VOTE WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH.

Provided they are Allowed to Carry off the Legislative Prize and Governorship.

BUT THE REPUBLICANS ARE NOT GREEN ENOUGH TO WALK INTO THIS NEATLY SET TRAP.

Something Decisive to be Done To-day in Removing the Laurens and Edgefield Members.

And Grave Apprehensions Entertained of a Collision Between the Democrats and State Constables.

LOUISIANA.

The Work of the Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—The Returning Board met at 11 o'clock A. M. today, all the members being present. The Democratic committee was in the room, but for the Republicans appeared only Senator Sherman. A great quantity of written evidence of witnesses in contested cases was filed by the Democratic and Republican counsel. The Democratic counsel also entered a protest in regard to the manner in which the committee had been treated in the matter of opening returns; also an objection against receiving protests except those accompanying supervisors' returns in the manner and form provided by law

Col. Zacharie, of the Democratic counsel, called the attention of the board to the following facts. That when the returns from Ouachita parish were opened by the board, it was announced by the Secretary that they had been received on the 24th, the day before they were opened. When turned over to the Democratic counsel for inspection there was found in a sealed package said to have been received on the 24th the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1876.

C. Sabell, Esq., Secretary Returning Board:

SIR—Enclosed please find an affidavit of Eliza Pinkston, which I received too late to file with my returns. Please see that it is brought in with the other affidavits filed with my returns.

Respectfully,
M. J. GRADY,
Supervisor of Ouachita.

Col. Zacharie stated that two facts were established—first, that the statement of the Secretary that the papers were only filed on the 24th was untrue, because the letter was found in the sealed package, showing that the returns had been filed with the Secretary before the 23d, and it shows, second, that as this letter and affidavit of Eliza Pinkston were both found in the sealed package, it is shown that the Secretary of the Board had complied with the request of the Supervisor, and that he had opened the package and put into it the affidavits, and by mistake the letter of the Supervisor; also that the matter was referred to the consideration of the board.

Judge Dibble filed a large amount of testimony in behalf of the Republican party.

The box of a poll in the parish of Tangipoho, the vote of which had been omitted in the Supervisor's returns, which had been sent for on application of the Democratic counsel, was brought in and opened. The statement of votes, &c., were taken out, read by the board, and ordered to be compiled. The vote stood: Tilden electors, 64, and Hayes electors, 12.

The board adjourned subject to the call of the President. The clerks are now compiling the returns of the election. The electoral vote at least will be promulgated on Tuesday. The Republican visiting committee departed homeward this afternoon.

Some of Redfield's Dispatches—What an Unprejudiced Observer Has to Say.

H. V. Redfield sends the following in letter and special dispatches from New Orleans to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—The Republicans are proving the charges of violence, murder and intimidation in the five bull-dozed parishes straight out. The revelations are horrible. It is not worth while to try to deny or cover up the facts, however disgraceful to humanity they may be. Sworn testimony shows that the parishes were carried by murder, assassination, whippings and the establishment of a reign of terror. Yesterday's session of the Returning Board was full of interest. The Democrats were startled by the character of the evidence adduced. "Sir," said one of the Northern Democrats to a local manager "you have deceived us." The story of Eliza Pinkston, of Ouachita parish, I have already sent you. The Democrats deny that her husband and child were killed by "bull-dozers," or that politics had anything to do with it, but all the circumstances of the case point powerfully to the truth of her statement. She may be mistaken as to the names of the men who did it, but her story certainly bears the earmarks of truth. And her wounds are as horrible as her story. They speak for themselves. A shot and stab in the breast, a cut on the throat and jaw, a terrible gash in the hip, a cut in the head and both feet. This is certainly true, for the wounds speak. And that her husband and child are dead is true. Who did it and for what purpose? Recollect they were murdered on Saturday night before the election, the very time of several other diabolical outrages in that parish.

* * * * * * *

I have been skeptical as to there having been as much violence and intimidation in the disputed parishes as charged by the Republicans, but I am fast being convinced. The testimony brought out yesterday, and that contained in the sworn statements of o her witnesses, who have not yet been before the Board, convinces me that the reign of terror has been equal to that which the Republicans have charged. Here are names, details and specifications given with startling distinctness. If the men reported dead are still alive, where are they? Why are they not brought forward in refutation? The trouble about these stories is that they are mainly true. There was a reign of terror, and the election was carried by murdering men for opinion's sake. The testimony and rigid cross-examinations are clearing away the fog wonderfully. The country will get the truth in time.

H. V. R.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—The Democratic majority on the face of the returns varies from 6,728 to 8,996.

These majorities represent about what the Democrats gained by revolutionizing five parishes. On a fair election they would not have carried the State on the face of the returns, or otherwise.

Benjamin Morgan, Coroner of East Baton Rouge Parish, testifies that the bull-dozers killed eleven men in that parish from January to September, upon which he had held inquests. Accompanying his affidavits are copies of all these inquests. In September he was ordered to stop holding inquests in the following order from the Captain of the Bull-dozers:

"Mr. Ben. Morgan, Coroner:

"*You will please bear in mind that your absence is required in the country, and I inform you that if you are caught there any more, your fate shall be as those you come to hold your inquests over.*

"Yours truly,

"CAPTAIN OF REGULATORS."

Thus warned he ceased holding inquests. Since that time there have been eight more murders, making fifteen in all that are authenticated. The Republican Committee have the name and circumstance of each murder. More may yet come to light. By this wholesale murder and intimidation the usual Republican majority was overcome, and the Democratic majority substituted. So far, the evidence shows that there has been more slaughter in East Baton Rouge than in any other of the five bull-dozed parishes. If the slaughtering of the shot gun in these parishes and the inauguration of a reign of terror, the Democrats have a majority on the face of the returns, which they would not have had the campaign and election been free and fair. If there was no Returning Board there would be no remedy.

H. V. REDFIELD.

FLORIDA.

The Last Day on Contested Counties.

TALLAHASSEE, December 2.—This being the last day for the introduction of testimony before the Board of Canvassers, the day was taken up mostly by that work. Each side filed specifications of contest in several counties, and made replication to charges on certain other counties. There was only one new or notable point raised. This was in the county of Manatee. The clerk of this county, by law the registering officer, resigned a week or so before the election. The Governor accepted his resignation at once. The county was thus left without a clerk. Some citizens attempted to register with the deputy clerk, who declined to take their names. A new clerk was appointed by telegraph, but for reasons stated differently by each side did not qualify before the election was over. The election was held, however, the registry list of last year being used, and each voter taking the usual registry oath before a justice of the peace, who officiated in lieu of a clerk. The Republicans ask that the county be thrown out, as the election was irregular and as their voters in the county, not believing the election would be held without a clerk, did not go to the polls. The Democrats ask that it be counted, as their voters exhausted their resources in trying to vote lawfully, and recited that hundreds of voters were kept from voting, as only those on the registry lists of former years felt it right to vote. The county is almost wholly Democratic.

The Democratic managers to-day raised a point as to the eligibility of Humphreys, the Republican candidate for Elector, who was appointed Shipping Master at Pensacola some time ago, and held that office when the election came off. Arguments of the two contestants will be laid before the board on Monday.

Democratic Amendments.

A letter has been received from a member of the Northern Democratic Committee now at New Orleans, stating that the Secretary of the National Republican Committee had dispatched to Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida asking that the words "In pursuance of the laws of the United States" be inserted in elector certificates. The Democrats here call the attention of the committees throughout the country to this point, and suggest the insertion and in addition the words "And also in pursuance of the laws of the State."

The Returns all In.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The *Times'* special from Tallahassee says the official returns from Dade county have arrived, and are announced by the chairman of the Returning Board as nine for Hayes and five for Tilden, making the total majority for the Republican electoral ticket in the State forty-seven on the face of the returns. One precinct of Dade county was thrown out by the county canvassers for irregularity, but it gave Hayes five majority.

TALLAHASSEE, December 3.—The day was quiet. The leaders on each side were busy preparing arguments for the board. They will be ready in the morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Wade Hampton's Appeal to the President.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The following telegram was received by the President at a late hour on Thursday night:

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 30, 1876.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, Washington:

The Democratic members of the Lower House, sixty-five in number, met quietly in the hall to-day, with their Speaker in the chair. The Republicans, fifty-nine, also assembled there and placed their Speaker at the desk. Gen. Ruger proposes to take out of the House eight members duly elected, holding certificates from the Supreme Court. The House is the sole judge of the qualification of its members. We propose to refer the question to the House. These members will remain until expelled by force, but we earnestly desire a peaceful solution. The Legislature will not interfere with the Presidential electoral vote. We ask only a Constitutional Legislature, peaceably assembled, for the good of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] WADE HAMPTON.

Democrats Becoming Anxious.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Hon. L. Q. Lamar yesterday received a telegram from Senator J. B. Gordon and General Wade Hampton, urging him to have the President and Cabinet waited on immediately by their friends, stating that absolute peace prevails in Columbia and in the House, where both parties were in session, and that the Republicans were joining them.

The President in conversation referring to the statement made by Senator Gordon and Wade Hampton, wherein they charge that Gen. Ruger has made pledges to them in regard to non-interference of the military with the meeting of the South Carolina Legislature, which he had failed to keep, said he was satisfied Gen. Ruger had done no such thing. He knew the General well. He was a gallant soldier, high-toned, honorable man, and would scorn to do a mean act under any circumstances.

Necessity for Military Interference

In regard to the oft-repeated charge that the administration had used the military to interfere in the affairs of Southern States to an extent not warranted by law, the President said the charge was not sustained by the facts. The commanding officers at all military posts at the South were at all times instructed simply to sustain the legally constituted authorities and preserve the peace. Where the military had gone further it has been clearly shown to be a misconception of orders, and the act had been promptly disavowed by superior authority. In regard to interference in elections, there is not a single instance on record where the presence of the military had intimidated a single voter. On the contrary, it had been clearly shown that both in South Carolina and Louisiana the presence of military enabled all colored people who wished to do so to vote the Democratic ticket. The President has no doubt but what the questions growing out of the Presidential contest will be peacefully adjusted, and that the counsel of good and patriotic men in both parties will prevail.

COLUMBIA, December 2.—4:30 P. M.—Two Republican members (colored), Myers and Hamilton, have just deserted the Republican side and been sworn in by the Democratic Speaker. Both Houses are still in session. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

The Republicans to-night seated four new members from Abbeville county. No protests or contests were heard. The Democratic members, with certificates of election from the Board of Canvassers, were in the Hall.

Again Before the Supreme Court.

A motion was made to-day in the Supreme Court on behalf of Wallace, Speaker of the Democratic House, for a mandamus on Mackey, Speaker of the Republican House, to compel him to deliver the returns for Governor in Mackey's possession to Wallace as legal Speaker of the legal House; also a motion for a *quo warranto* on Hayes electors. Both cases are to be heard on Monday.

Trouble Threatened.

Mackey, in the House this evening, told Wallace he intended to remove the Edgefield men with State constables. Wallace said the House was only conservative of its own order, and could not legally be interfered with by constables or any outside force, and he would resist them with all the power at his command, and not yield except to United States troops under the command of Gen. Ruger.

Gen. Ruger's Course Approved

In a telegram received yesterday from Gen. Ruger, asking for further instructions in regard to any future action on his part toward the rival Legislature, the Cabinet were divided, several members advocating the sending of instructions to Gen. Ruger to oust the eight members who had certificates of election from the Supreme Court, while other members contended that the Government had no right to that extent, that it was the duty of the Federal Government to simply sustain the legally constituted authorities and preserve the peace. In this view the President agreed, and it was so decided.

After the adjournment of the Cabinet a telegram was sent to Gen. Ruger announcing that his explanation of the action of the military on Tuesday last was satisfactory, and that his course was fully approved.

The Situation Becoming Critical.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 3.—It is reported to-night that preparations are being made by the State constabulary or militia to remove the Democratic Speaker from the chair he occupies and eject the Democratic members of the Edgefield and Laurens county delegations, who the Republicans claim were not legally elected. The report states that they will be sustained by United States troops. Owing to these reports the Democrats are preparing for the worst. It is feared they will resist the State constabulary, but not the troops. Large numbers of people are expected to arrive to-morrow for the State fair in anticipation of Hampton's inauguration. The situation to-night is critical.

NEBRASKA.

Extra Session of the Legislature Called.

OMAHA, December 2.—Gov. Garber has issued a call to the members of the last Legislature for an extra session of the Legislature at Lincoln, to meet on December 9th, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote. The Democrats are manouvering to carry the matter to the courts, as the law on the subject previous to the adoption of the new State constitution and that of the new constitution differ very materially. The former provides that the executive officers of the State shall count the votes for the last session, and major vote to be the Congressmen by the Legislature. Great activity is exhibited among leading politicians of both parties.

Democratic Tactics.

The Democratic electors to-day presented a petition to Judge Savage, of the District Court, which prays that a perpetual injunction be granted to restrain the Republican electors from meeting and casting their votes for President. The petition states that Cobb, one of the Republican electors, is ineligible from the fact that he is a disbursing officer of the United States in the construction of the postoffice at Lincoln. They allege that the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General conspired to evade and defeat the laws of the State; issued or caused to be issued to county clerks envelopes with the address of the Secretary of State thereon to transmit therein to him statements of the number of votes cast; also allege that the Governor, to carry out said fraudulent design, etc., notified the said defendants, the Republican electors, that they were elected, and that he has certified to their election. The Court ordered a hearing of the case on Monday, December 4, at 4 P. M.

It is thought that a quorum will not answer to the Governor's call for a special session of the Legislature. Many of the Senators have been, and others cannot be reached in time. It is claimed the Democrats will all stay away. The Senate is composed as follows: Republicans, 20, Democrats, 8; Independents, 2. The excitement is becoming intense over this matter.

OMAHA, December 3.—The excitement over the movement of the Democrats yesterday in petitioning for an injunction to restrain the Republican electors from casting their vote is very great and increasing. Leading Republicans claim that there is no danger, that the District Court of this county has no authority over electors, who are Federal officers, acting under the laws of the United States. Efforts are to be made by the Republicans, if necessary, to carry the matter to the Supreme Court of the State. The hearing is set for four o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The most powerful lawyers of the State are engaged on both sides. The Democrats, in their petition, admit that Hayes has over 194 votes. Strenuous efforts are being made by both parties in regard to the extra session of the Legislature called for next Wednesday, the Republicans to have a quorum and the Democrats to prevent one being present.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Naval Account at London Settled.

On inquiry as to the condition of the accounts of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. with the Government, it is ascertained that their accounts as financial agents of the Navy Department in London have been settled in the Treasury and paid in full.

Cabinet Meeting on Saturday.

There was a short session of the Cabinet at the Executive Mansion on Saturday morning, at which all the members were present, excepting Secretary Fish and Secretary Robeson. It is understood that later official reports from General Ruger were read by the Secretary of War. It was believed there was no necessity for any additional official action by the Government at present, and the meeting adjourned after it had lasted about twenty minutes.

Gen. Grant on the Presidential Question.

In an interview on Saturday President Grant said he did not apprehend any difficulty over the settlement of the Presidential question. He thinks Governor Hayes is undoubtedly entitled to the electoral vote of South Carolina and Florida, and perhaps of Louisiana, but about the latter State he thinks there may be some doubt on account of the many complications surrounding the action of the Returning Board, but the eminent gentlemen of both parties who have been witnesses of the operations of the board, he thinks, ought to be able to agree upon a verdict that will satisfy both parties throughout the country.

The President's Message.

It is uncertain at what hour to-day the message of the President will be sent to Congress, certainly not until he shall be formally notified by the usual joint committee that the two Houses are prepared to receive any communication he may be pleased to make to them. The calling of the roll of members of the House and the election and installation of the new Speaker may probably defer the delivery of the message until 3 o'clock. The message will be telegraphed hence to the press. The President last night was engaged in the transaction of business, and declined to receive visitors with the exception of a few personal and political friends.

Democratic Promises.

Some of the Democratic members of Congress say that party will act with calmness and circumspection regarding the political complications, and that it may be that on Wednesday that a proposition will be made for the appointment of committees to visit Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana to ascertain all the facts before counting the electoral votes of those States. It is certain, however, such a movement will be made at no early day. Large numbers of persons were at the hotels last night calculating as to the events of to-day at the Capitol. Some anticipated more than the usual excitement, but there is no reason whatever to believe there will be any occurrence of an alarming character. No doubt the galleries of the House will be densely crowded by interested spectators.

Personal Explanation.

Col. Roberts, of the New Orleans *Times*, desires it to be stated, in view of a recently published telegram from Columbus, Ohio, that on calling upon Governor Hayes a few days ago he merely conversed on the situation in Ohio, but had no authority to say anything for either General Hampton or Representative Lamar.

Interview with the President.

Representative Hewitt, of New York, called on the President yesterday, and had a conversation on the subject of recently published letters in relation to the affairs, but no suggestion for a solution of the present difficulties was made by either gentleman.

Boiler Explosion.

DAYTON, O., December 2.—This afternoon a boiler in a saw mill in this city burst. James Neale, the owner, standing near, was severely bruised and badly scalded by the steam. A boy assisting him was thrown some distance by the shock, but escaped with a few bruises. The boiler, weighing a ton, was thrown fifty feet in the air. Pieces were found a hundred yards away. No damage was done by flying timber.

Sports on the Turf.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—The first race, two miles, over eight hurdles, was won by Redding in 3:56¼. The second race was won by Madge in 3:50 3-4. The third race, mile heats, was won by Woolley in 1:48 and 1:47.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Bismarck on the Situation in the East.

Roumania Swarming with Russian Spies.

20,000,000 Cartridges Ordered from the United States by Russia.

Both Sides Prepaing for War in Earnest.

WAR NOTES.

Hostilities Between Russia and Turkey Inevitable.

LONDON, December 2.—A special from Vienna says the commanders of four Russian mobilized army corps have arrived at Hichineff.

The *Opinione* of Rome says the Marquis of Salisbury's declarations exclude the idea of England's going to war with Russia, but it regards war between Russia and Turkey as inevitable.

The *Times*, in its financial article, remarks that a similar impression was almost universal on the London Stock Exchange yesterday.

A special from Pesth announces the arrival there of General Tchernayeff.

Afghans Concentrating.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 2.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces that the Afghans have concentrated 10,000 well equipped troops at Herat, either to invade the province of Seesta, or the town of Merv, in Tooskisten.

Bismarck on the Situation.

BERLIN, December 2.—Bismarck gave a Parliamentary dinner yesterday, at which he made a speech, wherein he promised to make an announcement upon the diplomatic situation at the debate in the Bundesrath upon the reading of the estimates. In the course of his speech Bismarck laid stress repeatedly upon the neutral attitude Germany would assume in the event of warlike complications arising. The weight which the Prince attaches to Germany's relations with Austria took a particularly pronounced place in his observations. He said the preservation of peace ought not yet be despaired of. But if war ensues, which certainly seems probable, Russia and Turkey will after a time tire of it. Then Germany will be able to negotiate with better prospects of success than now. Advice to Russia now would anger the Russian nation, which would be worse than a passing dispute with a Government. He hoped England would not engage in open war against Russia, but at most a sort of unofficial warfare similar to Russia's proceedings in Servia. If Austria's existence is threatened, Germany would support her, thus unselfishly continuing to act like lead in the framework which causes a puppet to stand upright. Austria, moreover, possesses greater vitality than most people think. He concluded as follows: If war breaks out, it is requisite it should be localized, and therefore England should be induced not to isolate herself from the other powers and engage in a quarrel with Russia.

Russian Spies in Roumania.

BUCHAREST, December 2.—Agents of the Russian Government are travelling in Roumania to ascertain the condition of the roads and bridges, the exact distance between certain points, the quantities of provisions and forage obtainable, and the sentiments of the population. A Russian commission has assumed the management of the railroad connecting Russia and Roumania.

A Russian Order for Cartridges.

PARIS, December 3.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is said the Russian Government has ordered twenty million cartridges in the United States.

England's Position in Case of War.

LONDON, December 4.—The *Opinion* is assured that the Marquis of Salisbury's declarations exclude the idea of war on the part of England. War between Russia and Turkey may be expected. In such an event it is believed England will occupy points in Egypt to secure her Asiatic possessions.

Servia and Montenegro.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says with a view to regulating the co-operation of Servia and Montenegro with Russia, diplomatic agents have been sent by the two former to St. Petersburg. Gen. Tchernayeff is also on the way to that city with his staff officer. Montenegro is in a position to furnish 18,000 men. Fifty thousand roubles are said to be the subsidy she receives. In the face of these transactions Russia repudiates the intention of promoting Pan-Slavonic aspirations.

Gigantic War Preparations.

LONDON, December 4.—A dispatch from Perth says it is reported that the Turks are making preparations for a struggle with terrible earnestness. Formidable fortifications are going up at Widden, Rustchuk, Silistria and Schunla, and artillery is being sent to these places. The Russians are hurrying their preparations to take the field. Troops which were quartered on the Tchernayeff are being concentrated on the Pruth.

FRANCE.

Communists Pardoned.

PARIS, December 2.—An official decree has been published commuting or reducing the sentences of 107 Communists. Several have been granted full pardons.

The Cabinet Troubles.

In consequence of the recent occurrences in the chamber, the ministry to-day manifested its intention to resign. President MacMahon, however, insisted upon their retaining their offices at least for the present.

The Government to-day withdrew the bill on the burial of members of the Legion of Honor. The House—370 to 25—passed the order of the day, which was accepted by the Government, expressing confidence that the Government will in regard to this matter respect liberty of conscience and equality of all citizens.

The *Republique Francaise* says a ministerial crisis unquestionably exists in consequence of Dufaure's defeat in the Senate yesterday. Its paper is under the direct control of Gambetta, and seems to anticipate more than Dufaure's resignation, as it discusses the duties of the successors of the present ministers.

LONDON, December 4.—A dispatch from Paris of Saturday evening, says the most serious point in the ministerial crisis at present is Minister Marcorp's acceptance in the name of the Government of the order of the day adopted by the Deputies, expressing confidence that in the matter of military escort at the funerals of members of the Legion of Honor, the Government will in future refer strictly to conscience and equality of all citizens. On this order the Government had no time to deliberate, and its adoption is a direct vote of censure against the Minister of War, who, with other ministers, feels aggrieved.

A dispatch dated Paris, Sunday, says the members of the Cabinet held a meeting to-day. It is believed their resignations will be announced officially to-morrow, but the ministers will remain in office until their successors are appointed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Terrific Gale.

LONDON, December 4.—A terrific gale has prevailed throughout the British Isles since Saturday. Floods are reported in many places, and have caused the loss of life. There have been numerous disasters to shipping on the coast, with considerable loss of life. The waters of the Thames are very high, and a disastrous overflow is feared.

TURKEY.

Inundation of Adrianople.

LONDON, December 2.—A special from Constantinople says an inundation has occurred in that city by which one thousand houses were swept away.

A Corner in Trade Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December 2.—There is a corner in trade dollars, occasioned by the fact of a demand for shipment to China to-day, and that one of the local banks recently deposited a large amount of silver at the Mint for coinage into trade dollars, monopolizing its working capacity, and virtually freezing out other banks. Trade dollars are now quoted at par, and as there is about one million coined into trade dollars, mostly deposited by the above mentioned bank, the corner is likely to continue for a time. Several bankers have telegraphed to New York for a supply.

Prayers for Congress.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The following is printed here:

It is proposed to hold a meeting on Monday at 12 o'clock, the hour of the assembling of Congress, to invoke the presence of the Holy Spirit on wisdom and peace with our legislators in their deliberations. We heartily concur in this proposal, and suggest the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church as the place of assembling. Signed—Thos. Armitage, Geo. H. Hepworth, James M. Ludlow, Thomas S. Hastings, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Wm. T. Sabine.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Arrived—The steamer France, from London.

OUR NAVY.

Report of Secretary Robeson—A Statement of the Strength of the Naval Forces—Recommendations and Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy will show that there are belonging to the navy one hundred and forty-six vessels of 150,157 tons measurement. Exclusive of howitzers and Gatlings they carry 1,142 guns. Of these one hundred and twenty-three, carrying nine hundred and thirteen guns, with a measurement of 120,808 tons, have steam power. Seventy-five are in actual service, and four are preparing for sea. Sixteen may be considered entirely unfit for future service, and the remainder are at various navy yards, some requiring slight and others extensive repairs, but most of them could be made ready for any special service in a short time. There is also on hand stored at the various navy yards live oak timber sufficient for thirty-five new ships of war, besides a large quantity of other valuable timber and naval material of every kind. Our navy is now far more powerful for our warlike purposes than it ever has before been in time of peace. It does not compare either in number or character of vessels with the expensive establishments of those European nations whose mutual relations keep them always in armed array, whose contiguous coasts and deep harbors at home and scattered colonies all over the world seem to require that they should constantly rival each other at whatever expense in size and power of their naval vessels and armaments. But for the defensive purposes of a peaceful people without colonies, with a dangerous coast and shallow harbors, separated by a vast ocean from warlike naval powers, our navy is not without strength, and when the iron clad fleet shall be completely repaired, it will be found sufficient to resist any force which could be brought across the ocean to attack us, and powerful also for offensive operations upon the seas and among the islands which might be contiguous to our own shores.

The Secretary deprecates the building of armor-plated vessels as too expensive, but recommends wooden cruisers to serve as schools of instruction, capable of destroying an enemy's commerce during war, and the building of monitors, rams and torpedoes to protect our harbors. The department has lately adopted the plan of retaining all ships on going into commission upon this coast and attached to the North Atlantic squadron for a few months previous to ordering them abroad. It is believed that the effect has been beneficial, as any defects in the ships or their machinery can be remedied at home, and the discipline of the personnel can be perfected in our own waters.

As a remedy for the reduction of the force of our fleet from 8,500 to 7,500 men, asked for the purpose of maintaining a trained class of men, skilled in their duties and devoted to their flag, the Secretary repeats the recommendation of last year that Congress give the necessary authority to enlist and employ seven hundred and fifty boys for the navy under existing laws.

The Secretary also recommends increased appropriations for the various navy yards, so as to be prepared for any emergency.

On the 1st of July, 1875, the amount of appropriations applicable to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was $18,391,731.27. The actual expenditure of these appropriations during that period, namely, from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876, was $17,937,-354.72. The appropriations available for the present year, commencing July 1, 1876, are in the aggregate $12,961,780.90. The whole amount of these appropriations drawn up to the 1st of the current month was $7,879,237.19. From this may be deducted the amount in the hands of paymasters and agents of the Government, and amounts refunded during the period above mentioned, which will reduce the amount of these appropriations actually expended since the commencement of the fiscal year to less than $7,000,000. The estimates for the general maintenance of the navy for the next year are $18,646,-942. The amount estimated for new buildings and repairs and improvements necessary at the various navy yards, stations and hospitals, is $2,908,956. There is also submitted by the Bureau of Ordnance an estimate for $775,500 deemed necessary to provide proper armament for our large iron clads and other ships now being fitted for sea. This shows an aggregate sum of about $300,000 less than the amount asked for last year for like purposes.

THE HOUSE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. Randall Nominated by the Democratic Caucus—Sunset Cox Acquiesces Gracefully.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—A Democratic caucus was held to-night at the Capitol, when Mr. Lamar, in calling the members to order, said they had assembled to nominate a Speaker for the remainder of the present Congress to supply the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Speaker Kerr, and to transact such other business as might be brought before them. Four candidates were suggested, namely, Messrs. Sayler, Morrison, Randall and Cox.

Mr. Clymer nominated Mr. Randall and Mr. Scott Lord nominated Mr. Cox. Mr. Morrison withdrew before he was formally nominated, counseling harmony. Mr. Banning nominated Mr. Sayler, whereupon Mr. Sayler said he had already been honored by the Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress as Speaker of the House, but now, in the interest of peace and harmony of the party, and in order to prevent personal alterations which might arise in this contest, he begged leave to decline the nomination.

A ballot was then taken, and resulted: Randall, 73 votes; Cox, 65. On motion of Mr. Lord, the election of Mr. Randall was declared unanimous, and Messrs. Clymer and Blackburn waited upon him and acquainted him with the result. When Mr. Randall entered the Hall he was received with applause, and spoke as follows:

Representatives—I thank you for the high mark of confidence which your action indicates. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the position to which you are about to assign me with fidelity, protecting individual members in all their privileges and maintaining all the rights of the House with which the Constitution and laws clothe it, having always in view the peace and prosperity of the country.

The remarks were received with prolonged applause. There was an expression of views concerning the political situation in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, and a general agreement that committees should be appointed to visit these States to ascertain the facts attending the electoral votes. A resolution for the purpose will be introduced in the House on Monday.

After the adjournment of the caucus Mr. Randall received the congratulations of members. Mr. Cox was not at the caucus, being in the room of the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which he is chairman. When the result of the ballot was announced he was sent for, and on entering the hall was received by the members standing. Mr. Cox immediately congratulated Mr. Randall, who cordially reciprocated, and said: "Whenever in future I can be of use to you in any possible way, I shall be very glad to do so." Mr. Cox replied: "My public career is nearly ended, but I must serve my people faithfully to the end of my service. Nevertheless I feel grateful for your kind expressions, and shall be most happy if I can be of any assistance to you in the performance of your arduous and responsible duties."

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

A New Proposition—A Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—Ex-Senator Schurz, John B. Henderson and other prominent politicians have forwarded a letter to the President of the Senate, asking him to read it to that body. They refer to the present crisis in our national politics, and state that the Constitutional clause in reference to counting the electoral vote is indefinite and liable to diverse construction. They fear, therefore, that the attempt to canvass the vote in joint session of Congress as certain to raise partisan issue that might prove disastrous. They propose to relegate the canvassing of the vote to the Supreme Court. To make this legal they suggest that Congress spend the three weeks before the Christmas holidays in framing an amendment. This amendment to be submitted to the Legislatures of the different States—most of which meet just after the holidays. They could, and in all probability would, unanimously adopt the amendment.

The gentleman writing the letter thinks this would give entire satisfaction to the country and to the two candidates.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Mrs. Irene Houts was yesterday placed in the New Jersey State Insane Asylum.

OMAHA, December 3.—Mrs. A. D. Richardson, widow of ex-Governor Richardson, died to-day. Her death was caused from the nervous shock produced by the death of her husband on November 20th. The twain were among the oldest citizens of the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—Intimate friends of Senator Sharon deny the probability of the report that he intends to resign his seat in the Senate.

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—The large five story building, corner of Washington and Cherry streets, used for grinding hominy, grists and cornmeal, fell with a crash yesterday and was completely demolished. The mill was in full blast at the time, but four men only were caught in debris, they were not seriously injured. The machinery in the mill cost $45,000.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, December 3, 1876.

The river is 12 feet 10 inches and falling. Partly cloudy and moderating.

CAIRO, December 3, 1876.

Arrived—Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Ironsides, Pittsburgh, 8; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg 10; Scudder, St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Hawk, Ohio, 11; Cons. Millar and Mary Houston, Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; Ike Hammitt, Ohio, 4; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 5; C. E. Church, Cincinnati, 6. Departed—Belle of Memphis, Memphis, midnight; Hawk, South, 11 A. M.; Houston, New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Cons. Millar, Memphis, 4; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 7. The Mollie Moore is aground above the city. River 12 feet and falling. Clear; mercury 34.

ST. LOUIS, December 3, 1876.

No arrivals or departures. The river is full of floating ice, with prospects of a gorge below here. Cloudy and milder, with indications of softer weather. The City of Helena is now aground on Horse Tail bar, but no fears are entertained of her safety. The United States steamer Humphreys is fast on the screw dyke at Horse Tail, and in a dangerous condition. The tugs Kaiser and Alma are fast in the ice at South St. Louis, but will probably get through. The Rhoades and barges are safely moored below the mouth of the river Desperes.

EVANSVILLE, December 3, 1876.

Cloudy till night; now clear; mercury 15 to 29; barometer 29½. The river is 11 feet scant and falling. Port list—Down—Grey Eagle, 3:30; Evansville, 5. Up—Idlewild, 11. No business.

LOUISVILLE, December 3, 1876.

Cold and clear. River 7 feet 1 inch in the canal. Departed—J. W. Gaff, Memphis; A. C. Danrally, New Orleans; Ed. Hobbs, St. Louis; Thompson Dean, Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS, December 3, 1876.

The river rose 2 inches; maximum thermometer 33. Departed—Colorado, Vicksburg; Maude, St. Louis.

A LIST OF UNFORTUNATES.

Jail Calendar for December Sessions—Names of Persons in Jail Awaiting Trial.

Following is a list of the names of persons confined in the county jail, with the crimes for which they are to be tried at the present session of the Criminal Court:

Murder—Henry Linkner, Fred. Graebel, Thomas Breen.

Felonious assault and battery—William Roan, John Grady, Charles Burke, William F. Kinney, John, alias Reddy, Waxter.

Felonious assault—Charles Hardy.

Aggravated assault and battery—Joseph Bowman, Charles Murdock, Frank McClelland, Alvin H. Brumer, John Clark, Geo. Kountz, Andrew Fair.

Indecent assault with intent, &c—James McCoy.

Assault and battery—Martha Riley, John Schote, Alvin H. Brumer, Frank Shay.

Burglary—John Kelly.

Entering a building with intent to commit a felony—Samuel Watkins, Francis Clark, John Smith.

Larceny—David Morgan, Thos. O'Rourk, William Lewis, Charles Frayllnger, John Oxley, Charles Wilson, Owen McNulty, John Hasley, Harry Lanpfer, James McCartney, Shorty O'Connell, Charles Lewis, John Girley, G. C. Martin, Michael Gallagher, Louis Krim, Francis Clark, Arthur Goodwin, James Gallagher.

Larceny by bailee—James Saville. Horse stealing—John Pobing.

Receiving stolen goods—Jacob Glenn.

Larceny by bailee—Sarah McMannus *alias* J. Smith.

Embezzlement—G. F. Kerrson.

Forgery—D. L. Forbes.

Barratry—William Golden.

Counterfeiting a check—Myers Snell.

Adultery—J. W. Patterson.

Incestuous adultery—Frederick Walter.

Fornication and bastardy—Sam Black.

Fornication—Margaret S. Kizner.

Malicious mischief—George Dice, Patrick Shields, Edward McVahar.

False pretense—John Allen, Jno. McGinnis, Thomas Williams, alias William Thomas.

Surety of peace—George H. Hill, George Miller.

Nuisance—Mrs. McDonald.

Escape—Porter Ramsey.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, leads in the popular demand for low prices. It has reduced its rates from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MASONIC.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Masonic Fund society will be held at the Hall, Fifth avenue, MONDAY, December 4th, at 6 o'clock P. M.

A. M. POLLOCK, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

PITTSBURGH.

FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

OSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 64

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100⅛

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 108⅜.

WADE HAMPTON has telegraphed President GRANT, pledging not to disturb the electoral vote, if they are allowed to fight out their legislative trouble in their own way.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, on Thanksgiving Day, issued a supplement containing a complete account of the resources of that city. The *American* is making decided progress of late, showing much vivacity and life, while retaining its reliable qualities.

THE correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has been so highly commended for his reports from New Orleans, sums up his latest observations in these truthful words: "When the truth is out—and it will come out this Winter, if what the Republicans here allege is true, the Democratic party must not, cannot, defend it. The party will be damned that seeks to win power through murder—cruel, cowardly, cold-blooded murder. The American people are God-fearing, justice-loving people. They want none of this. I do not say that all the partisan Republicans allege here is true; but they are certainly making out a strong case; a case that will require some effort upon the part of the Democrats to get over. Let us have the truth. If the Republicans seek to profit by lying, let us know it; if the Democrats have carried five parishes with the shotgun, let us know it."

THE silver coining policy of the Government is justified by events. The value of silver is rapidly advancing. By the time the mints have supplied the wants of the country for small change as a substitute for the fractional currency, and ready to get to work on the larger denomiation, it is not improbable the coined silver dollar will approach par with gold. In that event we presume we shall hear no more from the patriots who are so sensitive about the National honor and credit, if advantage is taken of our vast silver resources, and the creditors of the Nation are paid in the constitutional coin of gold and silver. The mistake is in delaying the coinage of the silver dollar, and making it a tender for all debts of the United States. That done, the value of silver would at once advance to the gold standard, and the attempt to depreciate it would be at an end.

THE *Post* launches out into a fine medley made up of glittering generalities, all of which it claims to be *bona fide* Molly Maguire outrages. It doesn't specify a case, yet we suppose all its allusions are really the outgrowth of the evidence in trials where those Maguires were convicted and sentenced to death. As to the SLATTERY evidence there is nothing to show that a single Maguire, convicted of capital crime, has been pardoned. The *Post* knows that it libels Governor HARTRANFT when it insinuates that he was party to any arrangement looking to the pardon of a Molly Maguire on political grounds. But we insist, and until the *Post* specifically details circumstances to prove its statements, we shall hold, that in all the records of Molly Maguireism, bad as it has been, there is not a case that will compare with the PINKSTON outrage in Louisiana, undoubtedly committed by Democrats for political purposes.

THE right of the Supreme Court of South Carolina to issue a mandamus on the Return Board is denied on legal grounds, although the writ had not been served on the Board, when it reached its decision and adjourned. In the United States against GUTHRIE (17 Howard 304), the Court decided, "The only acts to which the power of the courts by mandamus extends are such as are purely ministerial, and with regard to which nothing like judgment or discretion in the performance of his duties is left to the officer; but wherever the right of judgment or discretion exists in him, it is he, and not the courts, who can regulate its exercise." So in the case of Decatur against Paulding, when a court of the District of Columbia attempted by mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Navy to perform an act not merely ministerial, the Supreme Court decided: "The court could not entertain an appeal from the decision of one of the Secretaries, nor revise his judgment in any case where the law authorized him to exercise discretion or judgment. Nor can it by mandamus act directly upon the officer, and guide and control his judgment or discretion in the matters committed to his care, in the ordinary discharge of his official duties."—[14 Peters, 524.] Thus the mandate of the Court in favor of Laurens and Edgefield members is of no value, and those persons are not legally members of the Legislature. The attempt of WADE HAMPTON and his associates to crowd them in is the exact outrage that is in issue.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* strikes the nail on the head as to the President-making business so completely that we *excerpt* several items from his letter. The *Times* dissents from it, but we regard what follows as embracing the clearest kind of common sense. "The best Democratic lawyers have been trying for the last fortnight to discover some constitutional remedy in case TILDEN is counted out in Florida and Louisiana, but they appear to be about ready to give up the undertaking in despair and to fall back on the hope that there will be a whirlwind of public sentiment that will deter the Republicans from inaugurating HAYES. Some even imagine that HAYES will refuse the office and come out in a magnanimous letter declaring his belief that his opponent was rightfully elected. This is ridiculous sentimentalism. If HAYES gets the one vote and gets it counted by Congress he will be just as much entitled to the office as though nobody had run against him. I don't believe there will be any whirlwind of popular indignation if the Florida and Louisiana Returning Boards send up word in the course of a week or so that those States have gone for HAYES and WHEELER—no, not even a stiff breeze, except what blows through the columns of the newspapers." He then proceeds to show that the talk about the joint rule, throwing out of States, and all that amounts to nothing, and that if HAYES has the electoral votes in his favor he will be inaugurated, and that is the end of it. And this about what all sensible people think.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The New York *Evening Post*, always influenced more by technicalities than by general truths and facts, protests "solemnly and earnestly," against the use of troops to "control the admission of members of the South Carolina Legislature." United States troops have never been used for that purpose,—and no member of the South Carolina Legislature has been influenced or controlled by the troops, either as to entering the State House, or as to his action, after he had entered. There were nine persons from two counties in the State who had been refused certificates by the Returning Board, on the ground of fraud. This Board is the only authority recognized by law as competent to give them the certificates essential to the claim that they are legally members of the Legislature. After that body had assembled and organized, it was competent to pass on the returns from the two contested counties, and to seat those found entitled to seats. But the action of Judge BOND, a far purer and abler jurist than the tainted men who sit on the State Supreme Bench, and the unofficial expression of even higher judicial officials, are all against the pretensions of the State Supreme Court, that it has the power to adjudge election certificates to whom it pleases. For it to claim political, as well as judicial functions, is to go very far in the exercise of authority. It was, in the case under mention, equivalent to a claim to the right to determine the political character of a State Government.

President GRANT, in the South Carolina case, had before him this state of the case: Governor CHAMBERLAIN, aware of the proposed assembling of the rifle clubs, to overawe the Legislature, and practically to override the State authority, applied for United States protection. The President responded, placing troops at his disposal to maintain his authority, and to guarantee the peaceful assembling of the Legislature. This was as far as the President went. The particular form in which those troops were used was left to the discretion of the commanding officer. We think, that while no restraint was really placed on any member of the Legislature, and the entire and only purpose of the commanding officer was to prevent an outbreak of the peace, yet it would in all respects have been better to have permitted the unrestrained entrance of all,—without tickets, and without hindrance. The Clerk, in organizing, could have refused to recognize the nine members from the two counties in dispute, and organized on the votes of the balance. There were 60 Republicans, two of whom were probably bought up by the Democrats, leaving 58 undoubted Republicans. There were 63 Democrats, including those from Laurens and Edgefield, or fifty-four that would have been recognized, and the two recreant Republicans would have given 55 Democratic votes. Even yet, we believe this to be the true policy. It would beat the Democrats at their own game, provided not more than two of our people have been bought up. The decisions, thus made, could not be questioned.

The game of the Democracy is to draw the United States authorities into the use of force to expel the nine illegal members. Of course it must be done, if the difficulty cannot be otherwise solved; but the true course of our people, having a majority of the recognized members, is to organize by recognizing all but those nine, thus throwing on the Democracy the initiative in the outbreak. Once they had broken the peace, all else would be simple and plain. But assuming that, owing to the moral weakness of the Republicans, it shall become necessary to protect them against threatening element about them, we judge there will be no hesitancy in doing it. The howls of the Democracy will be wasted on the winter air, as they clamorously endeavor to make capital out of it. Their cry of impeachment will frighten no one. The President knows perfectly what he is at, and realizes that already the Democracy, under lead of WADE HAMPTON, have clearly violated the rights, and attempted to terrorize and coerce a Legislature, with a view of obtaining control, in order to fabricate a new set of Presidential electors, in the hope that thus they may seize for TILDEN the Presidency of the United States. For a less crime, JACKSON seriously considered the propriety of summarily seizing and hanging JOHN C. CALHOUN, and afterward regretted that he did not do it. The treasonable scope of WADE HAMPTON'S designs would morally justify his seizure now, although such a course might not be entirely prudent. Yet the state of affairs in South Carolina does justify any action that may be necessary to prevent the Democrats from seizing the Legislature; and we greatly mistake the President if he does not stand firmly up to the situation.

We are free to confess that we feel the utmost contempt for the Republican majority in the House, that could permit itself to whine after the soldiers, when it had in its own hands the power to control the organization. The clerk, JONES, had full power to recognize, or refuse to recognize, the claims of members, and could have refused the votes of the members from the two disputed counties. This would have given the Republicans the organization, and thrown on the Democracy the necessity of initiating an outbreak, if there must be one. Under such a plan the soldiery need only have prevented persons totally unconnected with the Legislature from entering the Capitol. Unless there were defections secretly planned and arranged, of which the public as yet knows nothing, the Republicans had an undisputed majority, and should have gone confidently forward. As we now see it, they were simply a set of cowards that they did not. But all this—were they the most truculent and abject cowards—does not invalidate their right to protection. This the United States authorities have given, and in this they will be sustained.

SHOWING THEIR HANDS.

The Democratic committee at New Orleans has prepared its report, and we know, from their reply to the Republican committee, and the outline of their report, what kind of a case they propose to present to the country. The transparently false testimony of the Democrats in rebuttal of the PINKSTON story is unreservedly adopted, and the theory laid down that enough terrorism was not shown to account for the majority claimed for TILDEN on the face of the returns,—about 5,000. Of course when the evidence of interested parties, such as the perpetrators of the PINKSTON violence is accepted in their own behalf, there is no use in holding farther argument with that crowd. Their perversity and partisanship are so manifest that we have only to accept it as settled, no matter what the facts may be, that a case will be made up for the Democracy, even though the boldest perjury may be employed to that end. We have never had a parallel to the desperation of the Democracy, in their struggle for the Presidential office, except in the rebellion of fifteen years ago. The spirit that led to "bull-dozing" at the South seems to infect the party now, and no desperate scheme will be put aside that promises the success of their hopes.

But the evidence in the Louisiana contest is so overwhelming against them that they can make no head way before the people, to whom they propose to address themselves. Did the PINKSTON evidence stand alone, it was so succinct, detailed, well sustained and terrible, that the sworn testimony of the entire band of implicated White Liners would not have broken its force. But it does not stand alone. Col. BROOKS' evidence supplements that of the woman, and his has not been even challenged. The two witnesses mentioned, alone gave evidence of enough terrorism to account for a change in the vote fully equivalent to all the majority claimed for TILDEN. The idea that every Democratic vote must be allowed where specific evidence of its fraudulent character is not proven would be monstrous, in view of the precautions taken by the White Liners to prevent evidence coming forward. It was supposed that the woman PINKSTON was killed, but she was possessed of strong vitality. The proof is clear and unmistakable that the terrorism extended over the several parishes in dispute, and this to a sufficient extent to properly throw them out of the count. The American people will fully sustain the Return Board in doing this, despite the clamor and protests of the Democracy. The only punishment that can just now be bestowed on the party that resorted to outrage and terrorism to carry the election, is to deprive it of the prize it so outrageously sought to grasp. But this is not the full measure of punishment that ought to be dealt out to the individual rascals; but their cases will be considered in due time.

SUNNY.

Congress meets at noon to-day, and the battles of the SAMMIES will at once begin in the House. SAMUEL J. thinks it essential to his beclouded Presidential schemes to have SAMMY RANDALL for Speaker. He is understood to have a peculiar interpretation of Parliamentary law, as applied to joint rules. The twenty-second joint rule is essential to SAMUEL'S hopes, as under it he imagines he can roll the Presidential election into the House, and so pull through. Unlike HAYES, it does not particularly matter to SAMUEL J. how he gets there. If he could be counted in by WADE HAMPTON'S manufactured Legislature, all would be right. If Louisiana "bull-dozing" would answer the purpose, he would have any number of negroes killed; but if all else fails, he depends on SAMUEL of Pennsylvania to pull him through. A dead rule is to be declared alive and active, and all the cheating necessary will be brought to bear to make it seem very lively. Under this dead-alive rule the Democracy are to object to such States as may be selected, —say Louisiana and Florida,—and if some of the Senators will object to some other States, it will be all the better. If a few Republican Senators could be induced to object,—say to Mississippi, it would be best,—and we could have the joint rule alive and kicking. Then as soon as the Senate had gotten out of the way, SAMUEL J. would be elected, and proceed to claim the office.

But still another SAMMY appears, and claims the Speakership. Sunset SAMMY has not been a particular admirer of SAMUEL J., and when Speaker *pro tem* hied away to St. Louis to prevent his receiving the Presidential nomination. This was SAMMY'S unpardonable political sin, and he he never so pliable in his willingness to enforce the twenty-second joint rule, he has sealed his fate forever. Nothing is so unforgivable as political recreancy. Once a man has crossed the path of a successful politician and failed, he may eat humble pie never so diligently, and sit on the stool of repentance never so long, but his "goose is cooked," his "cake is dough." This is SAMMY'S situation. He struck out boldly and missed. He went to St. Louis with the honors of the Speakership *pro tem* on him, and walked around on his hind legs, with as proud a strut as any peacock could take, and loudly proclaimed TILDEN'S coming defeat. When he returned his tail feathers were neatly folded, and he took a quiet seat, a sadder and wiser man. The Speakership *pro tem* was gone, SAMMY reduced to the ranks, and his glory faded. He is flashing out once more, only to be again subdued, and without courage to dare to stand up against either of the SAMMYS that have robbed him of his honors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POEMS BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT. Collected by the author. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York; and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

As these poems have been collected by the author and come out with his individual endorsement, it is but proper to suppose that we have here all that he cares to have live. The volume contains his poems from "Thanatopsis" to the "Flood of Years," arranged chronologically, together with the fifth book of the Odyssey, as a sample of his success in translating Homer. It is very profusely illustrated, and some of the designs are very good; others might have been left out and the volume have thereby been improved. The letter press is very fine, and the general typographical character of the volume is equal to the best specimens of bookmaking — barring, as has been said, some of the illustrations. The book is doubly valuable in that the poems are all arranged, so that the studious reader can trace the progress of the poet from the time he became famous in his early youth, with Thanatopsis, sixty-nine years ago, along his maturer years, and down to his latest production, and thus by comparison judge whether the rich promise of youth was fulfilled in the fruitage of after life. It will be an interesting study, and opinions may perhaps differ; but there will be no disputing that few poets have sung so long and so well, and none in all the range of poesy deserve a higher meed of praise, for the purity and elevated spirit of their songs.

IMPRESSIONS AND REMINISCENCES. By George Sand; translated by W. F. Gill & Co., Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

These fragmentary papers give a clearer insight into the character of George Sand than can be obtained perhaps by any of her published works. They comprise papers on politics, philosophy, poetry, men, nature, home-life, and a variety of subjects, all of which are illuminated by the brilliancy of the authoress. They have been written in the form of a daily journal, and though apparently not for the public, are all the more interesting for their freedom and artless grace of expression. The book reveals Madame Sand as possessing characteristics of nobility which she has not often been credited with, and it gives us a portraiture of the woman more attractive than can be found in any other volume.

THE SALUTATION: A collection of Sacred Music. By L. O. Emerson. Published in Boston by Oliver Ditson & Co., and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is really an admirable work in many respects. The tunes are mostly, if not all, new, and of a very high order. The largest portion of these are intended for choirs, but still are not too difficult for ordinary singers. Mr. Emerson, as a composer and compiler of collections for Sabbath school music, is already widely and favorably known, and many will hope that his admirable "Salutation" will not prove to be his parting bow. A considerable portion of the work is devoted to instruction in notation, and this portion is by no means dull. The instructions as to music, by the use of which, school and home may be rendered delightful, are very full and explicit, and the whole is illustrated by numerous examples.

HOURS WITH JOHN DARBY. By the author of "Thinkers and Thinking." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

These are supposed to be the records of familiar talks between a youth of education and refinement and his old friend and adviser, who wishes the young man to profit by his experience. There is much of a suggestive character to commend in the book, but as a whole it is rather stilted in style. The themes discussed are love and marriage and home, and kindred topics. The author is evidently a man of rather more than usual keenness of observation, and he is full of sensible suggestions; but the book would have been vastly improved if it had been written in a clear, perspicuous style, without the affectation of quaintness.

TALKS ABOUT LABOR. By J. N. Larned. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

The author attempts to elucidate the difficult problem of the relation between capital and labor, and he does it much more satisfactorily than is the case in the general average of such works. He has no Utopian remedial scheme, but argues on the basis of the common sense idea that the laboring classes must first be prepared by training for any new condition of affairs. Both sides must yield a little. He makes many pertinent suggestions and the book will have a very wholesome influence upon every reader. The "talks" are in the form of free familiar conversations in the domestic circle, and the style is therefore all the more fascinating.

A POINT OF HONOR; by Mrs. Annie Edwards. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

This is a story of a love between an English country gentleman and a simple village maid. It has the advantage, however, over ordinary novels, of being strongly written, the characters are sketched with a free natural hand, and are true to life. It seems to have been written not so much as a love story, as to illustrate and inculcate a principle of high honor. The work has been well done, and the book while it entertains, also has an elevating tendency.

THE READING CLUB AND HANDY SPEAKER; by George M. Baker. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is a collection of prose and poetical selections for use in schools. There are but few of the selections worthy of any permanent place in literature.

A DECIDEDLY TALENTED DOG.

Some of the Marked Characteristics of the Animal.

Geo. W. Peck, editor of the LaCrosse *Sun* a sportsman of much enthusiasm, in Wisconsin, gives his experience trying to raise a dog. The following is his story:

"About a year ago as we were passing along the sidewalk we were accosted by a boy who desired to show us something he had in a basket. Removing a diaper from over it, he exhibited four of the most beautiful puppies we ever saw. They were seal brown pups, evidently spaniels, and their long silky, curly ears, and the intelligent look were evidences that they were high toned dogs. We had been suffering for a dog, lo, these many years, and in an unguarded moment we bought a pup, which was taken to our domicile. Inquiry of the boy as to the pedigree of the dog, revealed the fact that the paternal relative of our pup was a spaniel of high degree, and that the maternal relative was a Peruvian setter. We had never been as proud of anything in the dog line as we were of that pup. Time passed on and the pup began to grow. He did not grow tall, but spread ont lengthwise and sidewise, and his feet got big. There never was so long a dog of his age as that one was. And talk about tail; a kangaroo's tail would be nowhere. One wiggle of his tail would sweep eleven old fashioned flower pots off the verandah, and you might kick him as much as you pleased and he was the same long dog. You couldn't telescope him together an inch. He was the most cowardly dog that ever was. If a cow came along and scratched against a tree, he would crawl under the house and howl all afternoon. Once a little girl came in the gate after swill, and when he looked at her she dropped her swill pail and ran. He heard her cry and ran the other way, and it was two days before we got him home and then we had to carry him in a basket. He was a retriever. His best hold was hats. He got acquainted with Mr. Manchester's chickens early in the season, and he retrieved them regardless of expense. He would occasionally come back from Manchester's without a hen, but it was not the dog's fault. If Manchester had not thrown wood at him he never would have come back that way. That is where we have always blamed Manchester. But when Manchester went to the Centennial the dog got even. The dog and a skunk that lived under the barn broke up the hen business there. We might meet him on the sidewalk and he never seemed to know us. If we spoke to him he would wag a foot or eighteen inches of the lower end of his tail, look away beyond, and seem to be trying to think if he hadn't met us in another world, ages ago. The other day he came home howling, walking on two legs. Some one had put a load of shot in him, and we knew Manchester had got back, though there was nothing about in the papers. He seemed to be as full of shot as—well, he was reasonably full, and every time he went to sit down he howled woefully. He was a dog of sedentary habits, and when his utensil for sitting down was not as well as could be expected, his capacity for enjoyment was limited, and he would stand and lean against a barrel and discourse in a foreign tongue until nobody could sleep in the entire neighborhood. In his helpless condition the hens used to show fight, and we saw it was humiliating to him, so we prepared to lead him like a lamb to the slaughter. We took him to the police office to get the dollar we paid for his license and to have him shot. The political ring that controls the police department refused to refund our money, and we left him there, and the neighbors have begun to raise hens again. We have often thought we should like to again gaze on the boy who sold us that dog for a Peruvian setter. To be sure, he had a sort of Peruvian bark, when he was in trouble, but he was the biggest fool of a dog we ever owned. And now we are going to try and worry through the winter without a dog to feed."

OWING TO HIS NERVOUSNESS.

The Great Misfortunes of William Lockport and How They Came About.

"It's all owing to my nervousness," began William Lockport, as he front-faced the desk. "I haven't been able to sleep over two hours for the last three nights, and last night I crawled out of bed at midnight, and thought I'd walk around for awhile."

"Do you have night sweats?" asked the Court.

"I have 'em awfully."

"Pain in the back?"

"Terribly—terribly."

"And roaring in the ears, as if you heard the Louisiana Returning Board falling down stairs?"

"I do have—I do!"

"Your mind is flighty, appetite poor, and you don't care who is counted out or counted in?"

"You've hit me exactly, Judge. I didn't know you were a doctor."

"Any wood-sawyer who chooses to hang out a sign may be a doctor," remarked the court. "I do not deal in drugs, but improve my patients by the lift cure. I shall lift you for sixty days, and the rutabaga soups and bean pies placed before you up there will restore your health and vigor by Christmas. You went out on the street, started a row, disturbed the peace, and I can have no mercy on you."

"I want to be bailed out," protested William.

"Our bailing apparatus is out of order, and you might as well sit down on the bench in there. Look out for tacks as you drop down."

He wouldn't go in till Bijah got his grappling hooks fast in his collar, and then he tried as hard as he could to sit down. He vowed he would bite the man who tried to load him into the Black Maria, and Bijah brought out the new twenty-two ounce axe, pointed to a nick in the blade, at the dark stains all over it, and holding it close to the cell door, whispered:

"He was a man about your size,
And when I pulled him in,
He said he'd be the death of me,
For he was full of sin.
I sat him down upon the bench,
But he wriggled to the floor,
And put his teeth into my leg—
You'll never see him more."

The stranger with one eye was highly delighted with the prompt disposal of the case, and lifting himself up he cheerfully remarked:

"That's it, 'Squire. Knock 'em senseless the first time!"

He was ordered to telescope himself and wait for later returns, and he fell back as if utterly exhausted.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Washington Gossip.

Among some of the most noteworthy entertainments discussed is the prospective ball at the White House, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris. The last ball given at the Executive Mansion was during the time Mrs. Lincoln was its mistress. This one to be is quite magnificent in rumor, and will undoubtedly be one of the events of the winter, if it really occurs. The East Room is to be given up to the feet of the dancers, while the supper will be served in the State Dining Room. Mrs. Sartoris has grown noticably plain since her marriage. As Nellie Grant, she was sweet-faced and fresh-looking, but as the wife of an extremely ordinary man, she has grown stolid, stout, and uninteresting in appearance. Whenever I see the couple together, I recall Tennyson's lines:

"She is mated to a clown,
And the grossness of his nature shall forever weigh
her down."

THERE has been announced a most novel engagement between Madam Berghmann, gliding down the shady slope of a half a century, and Mr. Laughton, not wearing the beard of his thirties. Madam is very wealthy, in fact, generously settled a dower of $12,000 per annum on her *fiance*. Last winter she gave numerous elegant parties, of which I wrote you, at which all the talent, wealth and position of the capital appeared *en costumne*. It was here that Mrs. Belknap sported her guilty diamonds, and rival beauties displayed their Paris dresses and various other attractions. The Madam's residence was quite an art center, for on its walls hung pictures touched by vanished hands, whose names head the roll of artistic fame. Her *bric-a-brac* were the delight of connoisseurs, and the articles of vertu everywhere displayed evinced not only means but taste. The happy youth who is to step into possession of such treasures is light-hearted, with the eating Government bread and butter, but will one of these days taste his loaf buttered on both sides, with preserves added. Madame is very small, with light hair arranged in fluffy masses of curls on the nape of her neck, like that of a veritable wax doll's, and her face—well, it is neither youthful nor pretty. She always dresses in a very old style, and I imagine she is like little Miss Flight—of whom she reminds me—troubled with crochets occasionally.—*Washington Correspondence*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Snow.

—Wade Hampton is fifty-five.

—Sankey's getting up a new hymn book.

—Mr. Jefferson Davis has returned to his home in Memphis.

—Recently, on a single evening, five inquiry rooms were opened in Mr. Moody's Tabernacle at Chicago, and filled.

—An eel will live over twenty years, and yet as a first rate wriggler Andy Curtin will beat him by a good eel.—*Herald.*

—Those who bet hats on the national election are more interested in what spring styles will be than what winter fashions are.

—Flora Temple, the famous trotter, is thirty-one years old and very feeble, but has excellent care at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

—To the honor of both parties in South Carolina be it said they have displayed throughout that self control which alone can make glorious either defeat or victory. —*New York Com. Adv.*

—The Leavenworth *Times* sums up the late breach of promise suit in two headlines thus: "An Injured Woman Sues Her Deceiver for $50,000—And She Runs $49,950 Behind the Ticket.

—Sir Richard Airey, recently elevated to the British Peerage, was the best abused man in England during the Crimean war, when he was charged with the blame of the sufferings of the troops, he being at the time Chief Quartermaster.

—Music hath charms for the night editor of the Baltimore *Gazette*, who says that the other evening a sheet-iron band passed his office, playing what he took to be "the storm music of the 'Flying Dutchman' after it had been struck by lightning."

—Stonewall Jackson's daughter Julia is now a pretty girl of sixteen, with large eyes, a good head, and an expression full of sweetness and character. She is said to be exceedingly gentle, modest and thoughtful. She is living with her mother in Charlotte, N. C.

—Up in Glen's Falls they are discussing the question: "In social gatherings what amusement can be substituted for dancing and card-playing?" Why, plenty! Trot in half a dozen absent people's reputations for instance, and the evening's enjoyment will be simply perfect.

—Paris letter: Ulster overcoats are all the rage now; even ladies wear them. A gentleman asked a janitor the other day: "Is Mons. Tribaut at home?" Janitor answered: "I really can't say. I saw his ulster pass by just now; but who was in it is more than I know."

—Society journals mention that bridal trips are becoming unfashionable. The wedding generally takes place about 4 o'clock P. M., and the bridegroom spends the balance of the afternoon figuring for a position at the dinner table as far removed as possible from the seat occupied by his mother-in-law.

—In France, the amnesty agitation is likely to be revived with renewed vigor, owing to the defeat in the Senate of a bill which would practically quash the indictments against several thousand Communists. The adverse majority being only 20, the liberal-minded Senators have no reason to be disheartened.

—A stranger said yesterday, "I learn that Messrs. Wells and Anderson, of the Returning Board, are planters. I did not know about the others. Is Mr. Casserave a planter?" "No," said the gentleman addressed, "you can call him a planter; but what he plants never comes up. He is, more plainly speaking, an undertaker."

—"But you *shall* go to school," said a Chicago man to his youthful son one morning this week, "and I want no more argument about it." Then, as the paternal reached for something hanging up behind the stove, the boy looked him sadly in the eye and inquired, "Father, would you bull-doze me into it?" The boy got his holiday.

—Gillott, the pen-maker, and Turner, the painter, were firm friends. Their acquaintance began with the intrusion of the former into the studio of the latter, and his odd self-introduction, thus: "I am Gillott, the pen-maker. My banker tells me that you are clever in your business, and recommends you, and I have come here to buy some of your pictures."

—Adelina Patti, of all singers in the world the "most loving-delicate," lately sang at a Paris soiree, and for the first time in the composer's hearing, the song "Connaistu le pays?" from "Mignon." Monsieur Ambroise Thomas did not take it quietly; he actually cried, and now says that no one but the lovely Adelina shall create the part of the unhappy heroine of his unpublished score, "Francoise de Rimini."

—A graceless scamp in Kansas City fell in love with a fair creature in his boarding house, gave her a piano, entered into negotiations for the purchase of a handsome brick house, ordered carpets and furniture for the same, selected a white silk wedding dress for his bride, gave his tailor an order for two suits of clothes, made large investments in jewelry, talked about buying a block of stores and a bank, and finally left town very suddenly ten days ago without paying his landlady's bill.

—The still hunt for that one electoral vote has extended even to Nebraska. There the Legislature is required to canvass the returns for electors, and the Legislature does not meet till January, and the whole Democratic party was engaged in "lying low," hoping the Governor, in the innocence of his heart, would endorse the returns himself. But now the still hunt is over. The Republicans found out the Democratic game in time, and the Legislature will meet to-day.

One of Miss Cary's Toilets.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is now in Paris, making a brief stay prior to her departure for Russia. She is looking very handsome, and her noble contralto voice has lost none of its wonderful sweetness and richness, but has, if anything, gained in extent and purity. She appeared lately at a musical soiree, given by an American lady, in a lovely toilet from Worth's. The skirt, of the pale bluish green known as turquoise, was trimmed with gathered velvet flounces of the same shade. Over this was a polonaise of white *crepe de chine*, bordered with fringe, and sufficiently long in front to touch the ground when the wearer stood up. It was looped behind and on the sides with large bows of white satin, and was laced up the back, fitting like a glove. The sleeves were half long, on the Marie Antionette style. Up one arm Miss Cary wore a superb bracelet, formed of large single-set diamonds, one of the many gifts bestowed upon her during her last winter's engagement in St. Petersburg.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fohnestock, Robert H. Sommers.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's BestSoap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Prest's,
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SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 183 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
g22 HENRY KEYS, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
DOMINICK IRMSEN, President.
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 19, 1876. k61

D. IRMSEN, Prest. J. CALLERY, V. Prest
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
CITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Chartered under the Banking Law of the State of Pennsylvania.)
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Successors to CITY NATIONAL BANK.
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1876.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

☞ We take very great pleasure in inviting the attention of friends, patrons and strangers to the unusually large, attractive and beautiful assortment and display of latest and newest novelties embraced in the many Departments which are now so generally and favorably known. During and for the present month we will offer a new and beautiful line of GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at the very lowest known prices.

SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS!

At 12½c, new Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 10, 12 and 15c, choice line of Seasonable Goods.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, best makes and styles Tycoon Repps.
At 18¾ and 20c, plain and figured Alpaca Poplins.
At 25c to $1.50, beautiful new line White Dress Goods.
At 60 and 62½c, choice new colored French Merinos.
At 25 to 50c, fine Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 60, 70 and 80c, very superior Colored Cashmeres.
At 55, 60, 70 and 80c, very fine qualities Black Cashmeres.
At 75c to $3.50, unexcelled value in Cashmeres.
At $1.00, assorted shades Brown Dress Silks.
At $1.12½ to $2.50, all the latest shades in Colored Silks.
At 85c to $3.50, very fine Black Dress Silks.
At 22 to 75c, special bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 25c, new Brocades of all kinds, worth from 30 to 37½c.

In addition to which we have now on our counters a new and very superior line of desirable and seasonable Dress Goods, containing all of the latest shades suitable for street and house wear, at special good bargains.

EXTRA GOOD VALUE!

At 10 and 12½c, extra heavy Barred Flannels.
At 15, 17, 18¾ and 20c, very heavy Barred Flannels.
At 10 and 12½c, extra heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.
At 16c, a very heavy Gray Twilled Flannel, worth 20c.
At 22 and 25c and up, extra good value in Barred Flannels.
At 28 and 30c, extra heavy Barred Shirting Flannels
At 50c, heavy double-faced Black Waterproofs.
At 55c, very heavy Black Waterproofs, worth 65c.
At 75c, special bargain in all-wool Cashmeres.

We have in stock a very large and full line of best value possible to be had in EASTERN, COUNTRY and fine pressed Flannels, in plain, twilled and barred. Fine Cloaks and embroidered Shirting Flannels, &c. EXTRA GOOD VALUE in this Department.

MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES!

At $2, Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques. At $3, Ladies' Rough Cloth Sacques, extra lengths and sizes. At $5 and $6, Ladies' Basket Cloth Sacques, extra long and beautifully made and trimmed, worth and good value at $10. We are in receipt of another new and fine assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, Sacques and Wraps in all the latest fashionable materials and at the most attractive prices. We have also in stock a Very large and choice assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's FURS of all kinds, including real and imitation Seal sets and Sacques. Ladies Suits of every description. A full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, Merino, Scarlet and Muslin Underwear, &c., &c.

MOST POPULAR PRICES!

At 5 and 6¼c, best fast Colored Calicos.
At 5 and 6¼c, good heavy Sheeting Muslins.
At $1.20, good heavy Comforts, a good bargain.
At $1.25 up, best Calico Comforts, our own make.
At $1.20 up, extra heavy Colored Blankets.
At 8¾c, 30-inch heavy Ticktings, worth 12½c.
At 6¼, 8, 9 and 10c, very fine Bleached Muslins.
At $2.25c 11-4 White Wool Blankets.
At $4.50, 11-4 heavy White Wool Country Blankets.
At $5.00, 11-4 extra heavy all wool Country Blankets.
At 70c, popular bargains in Red Table Damasks.
At 22c up, good Tastings and Table Linens.
At $1.25 up, extra heavy Horse Blankets.
At $3.00 up, new heavy Fancy Buggy Robes.
At $3.00 up, full heavy Hair Mattresses.

We still continue to offer best value possible in a very complete stock of Domestic and Housekeeping Goods, which has been so highly appreciated in the past, making it a very favorable time to purchase, and new goods from which to select.

NEW HOLIDAY GOODS.

Our Gents' Furnishing Goods Department is at present very attractive, containing all the latest novelties in that line, as well as very superior value. Underwear, Sh

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, December 4, 1876. }

The cold of Saturday continued to affect unfavorably current business, and there was not the usual amount done by the banks except the drafts for pay rolls and the like. December seems to be regarded as a month of limited activity, and of little manufacturing or general business. It is always a hard month financially, and will probably be so the present year. The banks are well supplied with funds, but owing to the stagnation of business, scrutinize paper closely. Rates are easy, where loans are made. Aside from oil, there is great sluggishness in business, the entire market being stagnant.

SOME SILVER WANTED.

Careful inquiry has convinced us that the country people are hoarding their silver change. A large number of country bankers who have been consulted agree in the statement that of all the silver they have paid out over their counters, only an insignificant proportion returns to them. The new silver has evidently passed out of circulation, to a large extent, in the country. This result follows almost inevitably from the mistaken policy pursued in disbursing it. Banks in the chief cities that wanted thousands could get only hundreds from the Sub-Treasury. They cut down proportionately the orders of their country correspondents. The customers of the county banks who wanted $10, $50, or $100, got but $1, $5, or $10. When specie is as scarce as that, the farmer, or tradesman, or citizen is likely to put it away instead of passing it along. An abundance of small change is necessary, and it ought to be furnished. If our present allowance of a trifle over a $1 for each inhabitant is not enough, let us try the English and German allowance of $2.50 a piece. The question of the double or single standard is not involved. The point is simply one of convenience, not of controversy.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The returns of the British trade for the month of October, just issued, bring up the total value of imports for the first ten months of the year to £311,900,000, while the exports during the same time have been only £196,800,000. The imports have gone on steadily, though slowly, increasing, while the exports for the last four years have steadily declined. In the first ten months of 1873 the exports were valued at £216,000,000 and the imports at £307,000,000. The adverse balance was only £91,000,000 for that period. But this year the balance exceeds £143,000,000, and by the end of 1876 will be not far from £175,000,000. This condition of affairs is creating some alarm in England as to the future of the money market. The *Times* foresees a heavy drain on the bullion supply, but rejoices that it is a large supply and can endure heavy drafts. The full effects of the great excess of imports will probably not be felt for some time to come. Great Britain's trade in foreign stocks so largely that serious trouble can be averted for a season by sending, for example, to the United States the securities which are held there. But unless the export trade improves there is trouble ahead.

OUR RAILROADS.

The last number of Poor's Railroad Manual gives the tonnage of all the railroads in the United States the past year at 900,000,000 tons, having increased fivefold in the past twenty-five years. At $50 per ton the value would be $10,000,000,000. The canals of the country transported not less than 10,000,000 tons, worth $500,000,000, of which the Erie took one-half. The tonnage of vessels employed in the domestic trade of the United States is 4,000,000 tons. Estimating four voyages a year, and allowing for light freights, the tonnage moved in this way may be placed at 15,000,000 tons per annum, worth $750,000,000. This gives a grand total of $11,250,000,000 per annum as the volume of the internal commerce of the United States. This is ten times as great as our imports and exports combined.

ENGLISH FINANCES.

In its financial article of Nov. 16, the London *Times* states that the reluctance of merchants to extend their purchases in the face of the critical condition of foreign politics is so great that the discount rates of the Bank of England were barely maintained at 1⅛@1¼ per cent. At the same time the bank is losing its gold, a drain which according to its traditions should be met by raising the rate of discount. A large part of the gold that leaves the bank is believed to be for Germany, which has recently sold about $2,500,000 of silver in the London market.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	108¾	5-20's 1866-coupons	116¼
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	116¾	10-40's	112⅝
" 1865	111¾	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865 new	112⅜	New 5 per cents	111¼
5-20's 1867	113⅝	10-40's coupons	113
" 1868	113⅝		

N. Y. Central	101½	Ohio & Mississippi	28
Erie	9⅞	Union Pacific	58
L. S.	55¾	Toledo & Wabash	20
C. C. & I. C.	3½	Harlem	136½
St. Paul	29¼	Adams Express	105
Do. Pref	55¾	Am'can Express	61
Michigan Southern	68¾	U. S. Express	69½
Do. Central	45¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	86
Northwestern com	35¾	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref	59½	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island	99⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Clev., & Pitts	88⅛	Pacific Mail	24¾
Western Union Tel.	72⅜	N. J. Central	94¾
Delaware, L. & W.	79⅝		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (A)	45¾	Cen. Trans (A)	42
Reading (S)	20⅜	Empire do (A)	90
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	139	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (A)	104¾
Oil Creek (A)	8¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	85¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	56¾	N. Pacific Scrip	70¾

NEW YORK, December 2, 1876.

Money 3@5, closing at 3; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $249,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $395,000. The clearings were $47,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 481 1-2@483 1-2. Gold opened at 108 3-4, and closed at 108¾. The extremes were 108¾ and 108 1-2. The carrying rates ranged from 5 to 2 1-2.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$	898,000
Specie, increase		399,600
Legal tenders, decrease		2,386,700
Deposits, decrease		2,610,400
Circulation, decrease		179,900
Reserve, decrease		1,334,500

Governments were dull and steady. Railroad bonds were dull and without feature this afternoon. State bonds were quiet and prices unchanged. The stock market was dull in the forenoon, with a decline in some shares of from 1-8 to ¼. In the afternoon there was a recovery, with a strong market, which closed, however, dull. Lake Shore opened at 55¼, fell off to 55¼, and closed at 56. Pacific Mail opened and closed at about 24¼, with intermediate sales at 24¼. Rock Island advanced from 99¼ to 99 5-8, and Western Union from 72 to 72¾. St. Paul, which opened at 29 and sold off to 19¼, closed at 29¾. Northwest advanced from 35 3-4 to 36 at the close. Erie at the close showed a decline of 1-8 from the opening price, 9¼. Michigan Central, which fell off from 43 1-8 to 43, closed at 43¼. New Jersey Central advanced 1-4 from the opening quotation, 94¼. Erie declined 1-8 from the opening price, 9 1-2. The transactions aggregated less than 53,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Erie, 25,600 Lake Shore, 800 Northwest, 3,000 Pacific Mail, 5,500 St. Pauls, 1,300 Ohios, 1,000 Western Union, 1,100 Wabash, 5,700 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 1,300 New Jersey Central, and 8,000 Michigan Central.

*Government*s.—United States Coupon, 1881, 116¾; 5-20s '65, 109½; 5-20s new, 112¾; 5-20s '67, 115¾; do. '68, 115¾; new 5s, 111¾; new 4½, 109⅜; 10-40s, 112½; do. coupons, 113; currency 6s, 121¼.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 43½; do. new, 43; Virginia old, 30; do. new, 30; Missouri 6s, 105½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 30; Pacific Mail, 24¾; Mariposa, 4½; do. preferred, 4½; Adams Express, 105; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 87; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 56; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 16; Harlem, 136½; do. preferred, 183; Michigan Central, 43½; Panama, 129; Union Pacific, 58; Lake Shore, 55¾; Illinois Central, 70½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½; Northwestern common, 35¾; do. preferred, 59½; C. C. C. & I., 35; New Jersey Central, 94¼; Rock Island, 99½; St. Paul, 29¾; do. preferred, 52½; Toledo & Wabash, 7; do. preferred, 8½; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 103; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 98½; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 5½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 79½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 8½; Burlington & Quincy, 123½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 12¾; Central Pacific, 108½; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 90¾.

LONDON, December 2.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000. Consols, 93 9-16; 5-20s '65, 105⅞; do. '67, 107½; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 96; Erie, 9¼; do. preferred, 16.

PARIS, December 2.—Rentes, 103f 92c.

FRANKFORT, December 2.—U. S. new 5s, 100¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, December 4, 1876. }

Trade in the leading articles of merchandise continues very quiet, and presents nothing new or important. As regards values, there have been no changes deserving of special notice since the date of our last report.

APPLES—Selling (in a small way) at $1@1.50 for fair to choice.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull, 35a40c per gallon.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for small lots only; no car lots moving unless at a sacrifice. No. 1 hurl, 6a6½c; No. 2 hurl, 5¾a 6; choice green brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice corn or stalk brush, 3a4½c; choice covers and insides, 3a3½; inferior, 3 a4¼; crooked, 2¼@3¼.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½a4 cents.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for strictly prime table Butter, but the low and medium grades do not appear to be wanted at any price. Sales of prime to choice rolls at 28a30c.

BEANS—Prime navies (new crop) quotable at $1.75 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—$4a10 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market continues firm, and as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations ½c per lb; 14a14½c to the wholesale trade. In a jobbing way, one cent additional.

CIDER—Continues very dull, and while commission men generally are discouraging consignments, the supply is in excess of the demand. Quotations nominally at $2.50a3.50 per bbl—barrels included.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand for apples has fallen off entirely and they are nominal at 4a5c per lb; new halves peaches quotable at 10c, with very light offerings.

EGGS—Fresh stock, guaranteed as such, 27a30c; pickled, 20a22c, as to brand.

FLOUR—The market is firm in tone, in sympathy with the advices from the leading points of distribution, including New York and Chicago. There is a very fair local trade, but prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote good brands, of either winter or spring, at $6.50a6.75; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $6a6. Rye flour, $4.50 bbl.

GROCERIES—Our advices from New York report Coffee quiet and Sugars firm; it is possible that yellow Sugars may be forced down somewhat this month by new crop New Orleans coming forward freely, but as there is nearly always an increased consumption of white Sugar at this particular time for confectionaries, well informed dealers do not look for prices to go much, if any, below current rates.

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	14	Standard "A"	12 a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard R	11¾
Granulated	13 a	Standard Ex C	11¾
Powdered	13¾a	Ref. Yellow	10a10¾

COFFEES.			
Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	24	Best	26¾
Prime	23¾	Second Grade	25¾
Fair	22	Ordinary Grade	23¾
Java	32	Loose half a cent less.	

SYRUPS.			
Choice	42 a45	Fair	50 a55
Prime	45 a50	Dark	40 a45

MOLASSES.	
Choice new crop N. O.	65a68c
Prime old crop N. O	55c
Fair old crop N. O	50c

TEAS.			
Young hyson	35a0 65	Japan	40a85
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a85
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

GAME—The cool weather has stimulated the demand somewhat, but the market is well supplied. Prices quoted as follows:

Venison, saddles, per lb	16a18c
Whole Deer, per lb	12a15c
Quail, per dozen	$1 50a1 75
Rabbits, per dozen	75a1 00
Squirrels, per doz	1 25a1 50
Wild Ducks, per doz	3 00a3 50

GRAIN—There is a continued active demand for Wheat, and the market is firm but unchanged; fair to prime Penna. sold at $1,17a1,20; choice do. nominal. $1,32a1,35. Both the Chicago and Cincinnati markets were quoted firm and higher yesterday. The receipts of Oats continue light and the market is firmer but unchanged; mixed, 27a28; white, 32a36. New Ear Corn is quotable on wharf and track at 45c, as to quality; new shelled, 50a53; old do, 55a57c. There is very little old Corn left, and Rye there does not appear to be much inquiry and the supply is light; we continue to quote at 70a72. Barley continues very dull.

HAY—is firm and higher in consequence of diminished receipts; loose is selling from country wagons at $12a13; baled on wharf and track, $12a15, as to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Is in better supply and prices are easier. Bran, $12a12; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $14a16. Chopped Feed, $18a21; Middlings, $21a22, as to quality.

OILS—Extra White strained lard oil firm at 85 @ 90; No. 1 (current make) 78a80; No. 2, 65a68. J. V. Lewis & Co.'s extra winter white Miner's oil, 62; yellow do, 57a60c, and firm. Linseed, 62a65c. Carbon, 23c.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $2a2,50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market continues firm, and the recent advance is well maintained; we continue to quote at 75a85c per bushel on wharf and track, and 90a95 out of store, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

POULTRY—There is considerable stale stock on the market and this hard to work off; fresh receipts are bringing fair prices, as follows: Dressed Chickens, 10a12c ₱ lb; do. Turkeys, 12a14; do. Geese, 9a 10c; do. Ducks, 12a14c. Live Chickens, 40a50c ₱ pair; do. Turkeys, 75a85 each; Geese, 75a80c each; Ducks, 35a50c per pair.

PROVISIONS—The movement in the Hog product here continues light, and while the market is a little firmer in tone in sympathy with the advices from the west, there has been no change in prices here.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	14	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	10¾
Shoulders Ex S C	11¾	Do. do. tierces	11¼
W'hast Bacon S. C	13¾	Do. do. bbls	11¾
Dried beef Ex S. C	15	Do. do. kegs	12
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	95a	Lard, Ref Cot sum-mer use—in tcs	11¼
Bacon shoulders	6	Do. do. ½ bbls	11¾
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. do. 25 caddies	12
Clear Sides	10½	Do. do. 5 ₱ do	13¾
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	14 00	Do. do. 10 ₱ pails	14
Do. do. ½ do	14 00	Do. do. 3 ₱ do	15¾
Ham Sausage	9	Do. do. 6 ₱ do	—

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ₱ ₱ for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4½c.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 4¾ c city rendered, 5¼c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, December 2, 1876. }

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of the preceding week since:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	434 cars.	578 cars.
Hogs	172 "	179 "
Sheep	24 "	30 "
Total	689 "	787 "

CATTLE.

Of the 434 cars reported for the past week, 281 cars were through and 153cars local against 200 cars of through, and 178 cars of local preceding week.

There was a very fair demand this week, and with a diminished supply, trade (especially for good shipping cattle) was brisk, and that, too, at an advance of 15a20c per cwt. While there were quite a number of good stock on sale the great proportion of the offerings consisted of medium grades, and for this particular kind there was but little, if any, improvement in prices in consequence. While, as noted in our report of Thursday, there were but very few sold above last week's prices, it should be borne in mind that there were not so many good cattle; the entire quality had brought 5,40 last week which have brought 5,45a5,70, perhaps 5,75 this week. There was a good demand for feeders at an advance of a ¼c, and stockers, notwithstanding the inquiry is light, were also quoted higher.

It is but proper to state, however, that good markets are the exception, not the rule, during the holiday season, and as poultry, game, oysters, etc., are abundant, the consumption of beef will be comparatively light during the next month or so, and unless the run of cattle continues light a reaction is not improbable. It would be well, therefore, for those buying for this and other markets to exercise great caution, as there is no telling what a day may bring forth. Prices may be fairly quoted as follows:

Extra, 1,400@1,500 steers	5,25a5,50
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	4,75a5,00
Good 1,000a1,100 steers	4,25a4,50
Lightfleshed as to quality	3,75a4,00
Good 1,000a1,100 feeders	4,25a4,50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2,75a3,75

SHEEP.

The supply, although not excessive by any means, was larger than it has been for several weeks past, and as usual, mostly common in point of quality; while for prime stock, in consequence of an increased demand on New York account, prices advanced 20 to 25c per cwt, the market for the lower grades, of which the supply largely consisted, was somewhat better. The fact is the demand for sheep is nearly always light at this particular time, and the inquiry, moreover, is usually for the best grades, and common sheep, therefore, are likely to continue very dull for some time to come. Prices may be quoted as follows:

Extra 90a100 lbs	4,85a5,00
Prime 85a90 lbs	4,50a4,75
Good 75a80 lbs	4,00a4,25
Fair 70a75 lbs	3,50a3,75
Indiamas, as to quality	3,50a5,00

HOGS.

The arrivals have been rather light during the past day or two, and the demand having been stimulated somewhat by the cooler weather, the market was active to-day, and prices may be quoted at 10a 15c per cwt higher, as compared with the early part of the week. The supply of good, heavy hogs was unequal to the demand this forenoon, and there was no difficulty in realizing very full prices, which we quote as follows:

Philadelphia Hogs	5,60a5,10
Yorkers	5,40a5,60
Boughs	4,00a4,75

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—Pork dull at $18,25. Lard dull; keg Ha11¼c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 7¼a8¼c; prime to choice 8¼a8⅝c. Molasses: common 30a 37c, centrifugal 30a40c. Others unchanged.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, December 2, 1876. }

WEEKLY REVIEW.

While there has been an absence of any excitement, trade in the raw article has been fairly active during the past week, and, notwithstanding the production has been increased considerably during the past month, several good wells having been struck, some of them in new territory, prices have been, taking everything into consideration, pretty well sustained. The consumption has increased largely within the past few weeks, nearly all the refineries here about having been started up again, and the most of them have contracts for all they can make this month. It is true, business in refined has been less active during the past day or two, but it should be borne in mind that the city porters have bought largely, quite recently estimated in round numbers at 400,000 bbls, and not only has the stock in first hands been picked up, but, as already stated, the refiners generally are sold from 15 to 30 days ahead of their production. Stocks in the leading foreign markets are down lower than they have been for several years, owing to the action of the exporters who held off for more than two months, with a view to forcing down prices, if possible, and we look for a larger export trade this winter in consequence. Not only have refiners about all they can do, as in addition to the export trade there is a good demand for home consumption, and what is still more important, current rates afford a good margin for profit.

Receipts crude from January 1st to date, 1,321,554 bbls; same time last year, 1,088,230 bbls. Shipments of refined from January 1st to date, 894,337; same time, 1875, 451,422.

The Crude market opened firm to-day but closed weaker. United certificates opened at $2,65, but subsequently declined to $2,40, at which figure there were sellers; immediate shipment, $2,37½a2,75.

Refined was firmer, in consequence (in part) of the more favorable reports from Europe, and for immediate delivery there was some inquiry at full prices. We continue to quote at 28¾ for New York delivery; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28¾; Pittsburgh, 29c.

Oil Barrels in fair demand at $1,20 for countries and $1,40 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA, A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Vesta o w	1,562
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	434
J. Bushnell	Bly o w	240
J. Bushnell	Eagle o w	479
J. Bushnell	Model o w	479
Stevenson	Central o w	2,406
Total		5,600

A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co
Bal.	2,040

THE WOOL TRADE.

Boston.

The week has been so very quiet that the market may fairly be called dull. Sales to an amount anything short of a million pounds are now considered disappointing, and this week they scarcely reach 800,000 pounds, divided about as follows: Fleece, 350,000 lbs; pulled, 150,000 lbs; combing and delaine, 75,000 lbs; scoured and tub-washed, 25,000 lbs; California, Texas, &c., 200,000 lbs. We hear of no sales of foreign wools. The stock of this last is very light, and will probably mostly be needed for shipment to Canada. A few bales of Australian have begun to arrive, and will probably be sparingly offered; attracted hither by our high market, and more are on the way. The low price of cheap California fall wools is an effectual barrier to the importation of Cape of Good Hope wools. Now that the tendency in the West and California to reduce production has ceased, it is doubtful whether foreign wools will ever again be imported to any considerable extent. It was rumored this week that a cable dispatch had been received from Australia to the effect that fine wools had made a further smart advance, but we were unable to verify the report.

As usual on a dull market, there have been some anxious holders who have made concessions. This is not true of fleeces, which seem to hold as firm as ever, but supplies for the latter kinds are quite plenty, and may be quoted 1 to 2c lower. As to the sales reported below, however, are of very low grades, and should not be taken as a criterion. Nearly all the stock of California is now in the Eastern markets, buyers reporting that very little desirable is now in the hands of growers. The market there is fully up to our level, if not higher. At present prices these wools are certainly cheap.

The call for combing and delaine selections, as well as for all good fleeces, is large enough to keep the latter grades active and firm, but is greatly hindered by short water or by the unsatisfactory goods market, starts up, and this calls for a steady supply of wool. Up to the large purchases of this month doubtedly well stocked with raw material just at present; their purchases during the past few months having been much in excess of the consumption. It is the universal testimony that there never was so little wool at the West, either in the hands of growers or speculators.

In fleece wools the sales have been 25,000 lbs X and medium at 41c; 114,400 lbs on p l., 13,000 lbs delaine at 42c; 20,000 lbs XX, 17,000 lbs X etc., 18,000 lbs X Michigan at 42c; 4,000 lbs at 38c; 15,000 lbs Pennsylvania at 47a48; 3,000 lbs coarse and black at 45c; 7,000 lbs medium at 42c; 3,000 lbs at 40@42c; 3,000 lbs unmerchantable at 33c; 1,000 lbs do at 25c; 10,000 lbs do at 20c; 12,000 lbs X Ohio at 42c; 500 lbs do at 40c; 2 cases at 35@40; 10,000 lbs No. 2 at 21¼c; 10,000 lbs XX at 42c.—*Bulletin.*

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, December 2.—More inquiry for domestic wool during the week, and prices firm. Fine stocks fine; secondary much reduced. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania, 122,500 lbs at 47c; XX Ohio 46c; No. 1 Ohio 45c; Michigan, Pennsylvania and above, Michigan and other fleeces more inquired for; sales of 134,000 lbs. Michigan X and No. 1 delaine at 42@43c; Wisconsin X and No. 1 at 42@43c; steady demand; prices steady and firm; sales of 112,000 lbs, at 46@50c; washed, 32@40c; unwashed combs lots combing; fine delaine, 42@43c for double; lots; super scarce; sales of 102,900 lbs. at 45c.

New York.

In its general features, the market for domestic wools presents much the same characteristics as ruling current, there is more or less manufacturing, with an occasional development of some little animation, and, taking the aggregate business, foots up fair; yet buyers do not take hold with avidity, and the evidences are pretty plain that dealers have reached a point demanding caution. Buyers name their position about as previously set forth in this column, the impression being that goods as now made afford no clear margin for profit on cost of material, and are profitable only to those manufacturers who secured their wool before the general rise set in. Holders, however, are altogether too confident to be shaken in their ideas of what old Father Time and the accumulations continue to be held strongly for full figures, and it is not always an easy matter to find a satisfactory compromise, especially in fine delaines, &c. This week's business has naturally been somewhat interrupted by the holiday, and the record of sales is light. Foreign grades of all kinds are reported as slow, but the tone pretty firm, and no great display of samples are made on the market.

We hear of 2,000 lbs washed skats coming at 48c; 20,000 lbs Western fleeces 44c; 20,000 lbs unwashed Ohio at 44c; 10,000 lbs do at 42c; 50,000 lbs do locks (fleeces) 22c; 15,000 lbs medium unwashed Western 27@30½c; 20,000 lbs Ohio X and XX, 40c; 5,000 lbs extra pulled on private terms; 10,000 lbs spring Texas 38c; 12,000 lbs Eastern Texas 28@30c; 2,000 lbs low Texas and California, 20c; 2,000 lbs spinning Cashmere 22c; 15 bales do 27c; 10 cases do 28, 2,000 lbs scoured California, 100 bales fall California, 50c; 2,000 lbs private terms; 50,000 lbs California 14c; 5,000 lbs slightly burry do 17c; 10,000 lbs free do 20c; 20,000 lbs Utah, 5,000 lbs do 30; bales New Mexico, 175 bales Donskoi on private terms.—*Bulletin.*

Wheat in California.

The *Commercial Herald* of San Francisco contains the following: We have now to remark heavy wheat purchases consummated since our last, at rapidly increasing prices—beginning at the date of our last paper at $1,40, rapidly rising to $1,50a1,60 for shipping lots, and then reaching $1,67 per central for round parcels of choice gilt edge milling. These extreme prices are not applying to any sales for foreign markets, but are evidently the result of an increased movement on ships account, or the expectation that freights to Liverpool by reason of the large tonnage accumulation will ere long touch the low rate of 2f. or even less.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, December 2, 1876.

FLOUR—Demand fair but holders firm. GRAIN—Wheat unsettled but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,14¾ cash; $1,15¾ January; No. 3 $1,06¾; rejected 93a 94c. Corn irregular; No. 2 44¼c cash; 43¾c January. Oats: demand fair and prices higher; 33¾c cash; 33¾c January. Rye active, firm and higher; 70¾c. Barley dull and lower; 65c cash; 66c January.

PROVISIONS—Pork: fair demand, but at lower rates; $16 cash; $16,05a16,07½ January; $16,30 February. Lard: dull; $9,85a 9,87½ cash; $9,82½ January. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders 5¼c; sides 8¾c.

WHISKY—$1,06.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Flour: receipts 15,000 bbls less active and unchanged. Rye flour steady at $4,80a5,20. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat: receipts 92,000 bushels; quiet and slightly in buyers' favor; spring ungraded $1,19a1,23; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,32; No. 3 Chicago $1,29a1,32; Red Winter quiet; western 80a84c; State 93a95c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn: less doing and unchanged; receipts 46,000 bushels. Oats steady and unchanged; receipts 46,000 bush. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee in more demand; Rio cargoes 15¾a16c gold; jobbing 16a20½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾a10¼c; prime 10¾c. Molasses: New Orleans 51a56c. Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 13 1-4c; refined 20¾a20¾c. Turpentine steady at 36c. Eggs: western 28a29c. Leather quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, light, middling and heavy weight 23a29c; California 22a27c; common 22a27c. Wool firm; pulled 22a38c; unwashed 12a28c; Texas 11a38c. Pork a shade firmer at $16,75a17. Beef quiet; cut meats long clear middles 9c. Lard dull; prime steam at $10,30a10,32. Butter: western 14a30c. Cheese quiet but firm at 7a14c. Whisky firm at $1,06.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; Ingot Lake dull and heavy at 20a20¼c. Scotch pig iron dull at $26a29; American dull and heavy at $18a21; Russia sheeting 11c gold. Nails steady; cut $3; clinch $4,55a4,90; horse shoes No. 8 $9a9,25c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—Refined petroleum 26¼c; crude 16c. Flour unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; Pennsylvania red $1,39a1,42; amber $1,45a1,46. Rye firm at 72a80c. Corn quiet; yellow 58a58½c; mixed 57¼c. Oats firm; white 36a41c. Pork $17,25a17,50. Lard 10a10¼c. Whisky quiet; western $1,10. Butter: demand active; New York and Bradford county extra 32a33c; prime 28a30c; western extras 25a27c; firsts 21a22c. Cheese dull; western 10a14c. Eggs: western fresh 29a 31c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 2. — Cotton easier; 11¾c. Flour higher; family $5,70a 6. Wheat stronger; red $1,22a1,30. Corn higher; ear 41a42c; shelled 43a45c. Oats quiet; 30a33c. Rye: 72c. Barley steady; $1,00a1,08. Pork dull; $16. Lard active; steam $9,85a9,87½ seller next week; kettle $10,50a10,75. Bulk meats dull and held firmly at 6a8a8¼c. Green meats: shoulders 5¼a5¾c; short ribs 7¾a7¾c; hams 9a10c according to average. Whisky steady and in fair demand; $1,05. Butter steady and unchanged.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, December 2.—Refined petroleum 64f.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—Cotton irregular and flat; 6 7-16a6⅝d; sales of 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 2,900. California white wheat average 10s 9d@11s; do. Club 10s 10d@11s 2d; red wester-

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening by the marks was 2 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather moderated yesterday, and the Allegheny ice was not near so heavy.

THE Sam Brown passed Cincinnati, coming up on Friday.

THE Diamond was laid up at Lagrange at last accounts.

THOMAS POTTS and Thos. Morris are the John A. Wood's pilots.

THE Three Lights arrived at Cincinnati from Pittsburgh Thursday night.

THE Tiger passed Cincinnati on Friday morning with a tow of empty barges.

A SUNKEN barge is reported at 'Nine Mile' to the right of the channel going down.

THE Alex. Swift has laid up at Steubenville, and her crew returned home on the Andes.

THE Iron Mountain of Gray's Iron Line, is announced for New Orleans and intermediate points forthwith.

THE Ike Hammett and tow are wind-bound in Henderson Bend, and the John Gilmore and tow at Crutchfield's.

THE Emma Graham, Captain John Thompson, is due from Cincinnati to-morrow, and will return on Wednesday at 4 P. M.

THE Monitor from Pittsburgh arrived at Wheeling on Friday with a barge of oil; two barges of coal and the barge Black Horse loaded with freight.

CAPT. Wm. Bay, of the Portsmouth and Huntington packet steamer Scioto, was married to Miss Lizzie Johnston, of South Point, O., on Thursday last.

THE Ashland has been chartered to run in the upper coast trade from New Orleans. Capt. J. E. Brau is commanding, and J. S. Alexander is in the office.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch (2d) says: The Jno. L. Rhoads has not put in an appearance yet, and it is feared she will not be able to come up against the heavy ice.

THE steamers Risher and Monitor, and their barges, came near colliding near the Wheeling Water Works on Friday, the heavy wind driving them toward the shore.

THE Jno. A. Wood and N. J. Bigley left Cincinnati for this port on Thursday with tows of empty barges, and the Tiger with a tow of coal arrived there the same day.

THE towboats Joe. Walton, Neille Walton, Resolute, Reindeer, My Choice, Little Grant, Wm. Stone, Tom Dodsworth, Blue McGowan, Bengal Tiger, Tom Rees, John Penny and Charley Brown, have arrived since our last. The Sam Miller was due last evening.

CAPT. Gall, clerk of the Fontenelle, writes that steamer named is frozen in at Pascal's Island, in the Upper Missouri, 60 miles above Ft. Sully. All on board but two or three men had started in wagons for the Fort, a dreary journey in midwinter, and perhaps dangerous.

THE Salt Valley, Capt. Dewolfe, is the regular packet for Ironton to-day, leaving promptly as advertised. She is as regular as clock work, and by close attention has built up a very snug business. She receipts through to Cincinnati and Louisville. Mr. John Kirker, assisted by Chas. Buchanan, has charge of the office.

IN addition to those already named, the following were in port yesterday: Sam Parker, Ella, J. S. Mercer, Coal Valley, My Choice, Charley McDonald, James Gilmore, Stella, Wild Duck, Smoky City, Evan Williams, Lioness No. 2, Michigan, Storm, Simpson Horner, J. B. Wilhams, Whale, Wild Duck and L. W. Morgan.

A LATE Vicksburg paper says: The Yazoo got in from Yazoo River with 416 bales of cotton and returns to Yazoo City. Her commander, Capt. T. B. Smith, met with a painful accident, by which he came near losing his eye, while on the way down. His head struck a cylinder oil pipe, and carthridge, by a patent process when the thing went off accidentally. His face was badly powder-burned, especially about his eye. Look out how you fool mit dose dings, Captain.

DR. Thos. J. Griffiths, surgeon in charge of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Louisville, reports the following as the condition of the hospital under his charge during the month of November, 1876: Number of patients remaining the last day of October, 74; admitted during the month of November, 69; treated during the month, 143; discharged during the month, 73; remaining on the last day of the month, 70; outdoor marine patients treated during the month, 4.

THE Clarksville spent eight days and a half up Yazoo River and came out with 1,600 bales cotton, taken, it is said, at $1 per bale, and 3,000 sacks cotton seed taken at various prices. She will reach New Orleans to-day, being 14 days from the point of trip, and her aggregate receipts will not exceed $1,600. By the time fuel and boat store bills and other expenses are paid, this wouldn't leave much to pay interest on the investment and for the wear and tear of the boat.

IKE HUNTER writes, from Shreveport, La., on Nov. 27: 'I have got through with the work in the vicinity of Alum Bayou and have driven 1,100 stumps in all. Some of them have cost steamboat owners and underwriters tens of thousands of dollars. I have made a good, straight channel all the way across the point 110 feet wide, and am satisfied it will wash out so as to give as much water as there is through the bayou. I removed Irwin's 'You Bet' mark, and placed it at the bunch of stumps above the 'Gate Post,' and nailed it so as to call for all the water across the point. I also staked the bayou, so that there will be no trouble to run it. Among the stumps removed was the one that sunk the Lotus last winter.

THE New Orleans *Times* says: Notwithstanding the work in progress at the head of South Pass, the fall shipping bound for New Orleans in seeking the South Pass as the best channel, and by far the easiest entrance to the river; no less than 18 foreign and several American vessels have passed through that pass since the last month. Yesterday, 12 large vessels—the American ship McGilvery and the two Norwegian barks, G. B. Hartlett and Amathea—sailed into the j

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are partly cloudy weather, northwest to northeast winds, with no decided change in temperature or barometer.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

The Waiter Girl Ordinance Affirmatively Recommended to Councils—Regular Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the Police Committee was held in Common Council Chamber Saturday evening, Mr. John A. Fox, presiding.

The Mayor's report for November, already published, was approved. The appointments of Thomas J. Evans, John Kelley, John Brown and David Campbell to the police force were confirmed.

The monthly pay roll and bills amounting to $15,887.49 were approved.

Among them was a bill of Wm. Farnan, patrolman, for $22 for lost time and physician's fee, in consequence of injuries received while in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Atkinson in the chair, then brought up the "waiter girl" ordinance.

Mr. Thompson moved to amend the title of the ordinance to conform with the act of Assembly. Carried.

Mr. Neeb moved to amend the ordinance by striking out all reference to waiter girls.

Mr. Thompson objected to this as destroying the ordinance.

Mr. McCandless desired to know Mr. Neeb's reason for opposing the ordinance as it stood.

Mr. Neeb stated that the original ordinance was contrary to law. The Supreme Court of Ohio had decided the matter there, and he was of the opinion that what was law in Ohio in that respect was law here.

Mr. McCandless said it was not the meaning or intent of the ordinance to stop the sale of liquor, but to have it sold in a decent manner. That the waiter girl saloons were not respectable places no man was more apt to know than the Mayor, and as the Mayor was present he would like him to make a few remarks on the subject.

Mayor McCarthy arose and said: "With regard to ordinances to regulate the sale of liquor, two or three of them have been made. It has been objected to by my friend (Mr. Neeb) that the ordinance in question interferes with the rights of certain people to make livings. Judge Bingham, of Ohio, also gave an opinion on the matter, but it had not the broad meaning of the opinion which is held by my friend. It is claimed that this mode of making a living is a legal one. A patriot, a chandler, or the proprietor of a soap factory, also makes his living in a legal manner, but their establishments must be so conducted as to not interfere with the well-being of the general public. The law claims that when a soap factory becomes a nuisance, it (the law) has a right to step in and regulate the establishment. This is analogous to the ordinance. In this case the authorities step in by an ordinance as a police regulation. Just so surely as flies will gather around a hogshead of sugar, just so surely these waiter-girl saloons will gather about them the idle and disorderly and the dangerous characters in this city, and render them a nuisance to the peaceful and law-abiding citizens. We do not want to say that these girls have not the right to make an honest living, but that they shall not make it to the detriment of the public welfare. Who is it that objects to the passage of the ordinance? Is it the peaceful, law-abiding man who is home every night by nine o'clock? No, it is another class of society. The machinery of political parties is so worked that the opposers of the ordinance are controlled by the influence of politicians, and it is from them that this opposition comes."

A vote being taken on Mr. Neeb's motion to amend, it was lost.

Mr. Thompson offered the following substitute for the section: "Any keeper of any tavern, house of entertainment, ale or porter shop or house, or other place for habitual resort, for the purpose of tippling or intemperance, who shall allow or permit any girl or woman other than a member of his own immediate family to act as barkeeper or bartender, or to carry or serve to any person in such tavern any wine, malt or spirituous liquors, either in the day or night time, or who shall permit any person to sing or dance in a lewd or indecent manner, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of the payment of said fine, shall be committed to the House of Correction for a period not exceeding ninety days."

On the motion to adopt this substitute Mr. John A. Fox spoke at length, in a very eloquent, earnest and forcible manner. He claimed that there is law for the passage of such an ordinance, and insisted that it should pass. A lengthy and rather warm discussion followed, but the substitute was finally adopted by a vote of 8 to 3. The ordinance as amended was then returned to Councils with an affirmative recommendation, and the committee adjourned.

POOR GUARDIANS.

Regular Meeting of the Board—Monthly Reports—Relative Cost of Maintaining Insane Paupers at Dixmont and at the Almshouse.

A regular meeting of the Board of Poor Guardians was held Saturday afternoon.

Mr. John H. McMasters, elected to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John M. Osborne, presented his credentials and took his seat.

Messrs. Hays and Finch, appointed to audit the accounts of ex-Secretary Williams for the fiscal year ending February 1, 1876, reported that they found a deficit of $10.20 in his accounts.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the November meeting of the Board, Secretary Braun submitted a statement of the relative cost of maintaining insane paupers at Dixmont and at the City Farm. It is as follows:

DIXMONT.	
Average number per month, 87 persons.	
Average cost for each person per quarter	$ 44 84
Cost per month	14 91
Cost per week	3 73
Cost per day	53 1-7
Total cost for 87 persons for nine months, including clothing	$11,611 60
CITY ALMS HOUSE.	
Average number per month, 348 persons.	
Average cost each per quarter	$ 27 01½
Cost per month	6 75½
Cost per week	1 69
Cost per day	24½
Total cost for nine months for 348 persons	$21,140 06

This includes clothing, salaries of Superintendent and assistant, physician, engineer, cook, farmer, teacher, chaplain, and baker, besides all improvements and all repairs on the Almshouse within the period mentioned. The report concludes by stating that by maintaining the insane at the Almshouse a saving would accrue to the Board which would amount per annum to from $5,000 to $8,000.

Mr. Finch was in favor of having a proper building erected at City Farm for the insane prisoners, making the able-bodied tramps who put up at the Farm in winter get out the stone for the building.

General Sweitzer in view of the importance of the question, was in favor of making haste slowly. He called attention to the fact that the almshouse formerly had a building for the insane, and that the project had been abandoned because it was a failure, and the inmates were sent to Dixmont. The question of the expense of erecting a building was not the only question. The Board should consider whether, in case the building was erected, the inmates would receive the same care, treatment and attendance that patients receive at Dixmont. In case a separate building was used for the insane paupers, another set of officers would be required, and this would occasion an expense of considerable magnitude. He suggested that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of the project, and in case it was deemed feasible, to obtain an estimate of the cost. A motion to that effect was adopted, and Messrs. Finch, Sweitzer and Atterbury appointed as the committee.

The Monthly Committee reported that Hugh Dillon, John Davis, E. W. Smith and a man named Burke, inmates of the Home, had been stealing articles from the Farm. The committee recommended that informations be made against them, but inasmuch as they have left the city, nothing was done in the matter.

James J. Kuhn, Solicitor of the Board, resigned on account of poor health, and his nephew, John E. Kuhn, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Secretary Braun called the attention of the Board to a model of a washing-machine invented by an inmate of the Poor House. The Secretary stated that there was one of the machines now in operation at the establishment, and it was the request of the individual that the Board should get his invention patented. The matter was referred to the Solicitor of the Board.

Superintendent Bullock's report showed that there were 333 inmates of the Almshouse on December 1st. The reports of the various physicians were received and approved, and the Board adjourned.

French Bread

The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:

G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Dorrington, Hazelwood, Pa.
Ira Hatheway, Petrolia, Pa.
J. B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.

Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour that costs families $10 per barrel. We bake before 6 A. M. and ship the bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.

☞Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

Good Bread.

Our Eclipse and Bayard brands are now having the largest sale of any flours in this market. These flours will make large, white loaves of bread that will not dry out. Ask your grocer for it.

MARSHALL, KENNEDY & Co.

Swan Mills.

THE PULPIT.

Interesting Sermons—A Big Temperance Meeting.

The Presidential Election as Viewed by Rev. Milligan—Rev. F. Leroy Senour's Opinion of Cremation—Prof. H. F. Miller on the Moral Power of Christians—Francis Murphy at Library Hall—Remarks by Three Reformed Men.

"The Presidential Election."

Rev. A. M. Milligan, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church on Eighth street, preached on Thanksgiving morning a sermon upon the subject of the Presidential election. He took for his text the following quotations: Exodus, XVIII, 21. "Provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them to be rulers." 2nd Samuel, XVI, 18. "Whom the Lord, and this people, and all the men of Israel choose, his will I be, and with him will I abide." Deuteronomy, XVII, 15. "Thou shalt in any wise set him King over thee, whom the Lord thy God shall choose, one from among thy brethren; thou mayest not set a stranger over thee, which is not thy brother." Rev. Milligan then commenced his discourse with the proposition that the character of a government is indicated by the mode of inducting to office its chief magistrate. He said that "we have just passed through a very exciting Presidential election. Providentially, on this Centennial year of our national existence, when we have been taking a retrospective view of our past history, and examining the machinery of our government, we have encountered a contest in the election of the Chief Magistrate of the nation which has brought into play every engine which could be used to affect the issue, and has forced thoughtful and patriotic men to consider our governmental organization with unusual care. Interests of the most momentous character, affecting millions of people, are decided in an election; often the question of peace or war, life or death, liberty or slavery, home or exile, hang in the balance. Every passion is excited, every soul is fired, the issue is joined, the ballot is cast, and every one waits in the agony of suspense until the decision is given. In the unanimous acquiescence of millions I have heard of an appeal from the ballot to the bullet and the bayonet. Soldiers are marched and marshaled, men-of-war slip their anchors and drop into position, cabinets and councils are called into consultation, the patriot holds his breath until the crisis is over, and when the agony is past and the dreaded danger averted, every one feels relieved. Is there nothing in all this to lead the nation to consider and the Christian to inquire what is the will of the Lord? Is there no God in all this? Has He no interest in such matters? or has He retired from the earth and left man to his fate? Is there nothing in the Bible to direct us in such a crisis? Is there nothing in the chart by which we sail to guide us in such a danger? Let my text be the answer. What is there in an election to cause millions of people to salute, as a rule which they feel to be adverse to their interests, humbling to their pride, and perhaps fatal to their well-being?

Is it merely a numerical majority? Is it force controlled by numbers? Is might make right? Or is there a moral power hidden somewhere in the matter? Is the hand of God revealed in the decision? and if so how is it to be known and determined? Back of this question lies a deeper. Has God anything to do with government? and what relation does he bear to it? I answer: Government is either God's ordinance or it is nothing. It is either a cable anchoring the ship of State to the throne of God, or it is a rope of sand that will fail to restrain by its own weight. If God does not govern the world through governments He does not govern the world at all, for by governments the world is governed, and if God be not the source of authority in governments, then they have no authority, but mere force, and there is nothing to secure the obedience of the subject but the impossibility of successful resistance, and the ship of state is at the mercy of every storm of human passion."

In arguing the question, When is government God's ordinance? the speaker maintained that it is such when its laws are in accord with the law of God as revealed either in nature or in the Bible. "Its purpose must be to maintain the Divine government, and to secure to the people liberty and well being of the people. It must recognize its subjection and allegiance to the throne of God. We recognize this principle perfectly in the relation of States to the Federal Government. That a State to be loyal must frame its laws in conformity to the Constitution—must recognize its allegiance to and maintain the authority of the General Government. On the other hand, it must be perfectly evident that an institution that is in organized rebellion against the authority and law of God cannot at the same time be a loyal member of His government. However good its laws and regulations may otherwise be, it only becomes the more formidable and dangerous. Between these two extremes there may be a great variety of intermediate positions, where it would be very difficult to draw the line and decide where loyalty ends and rebellion begins. The first French Republic was a manifest antagonism, a professed rebellion against the Divine government. God was voted out of existence, His Sabbath abolished, and His law repealed. God evidently accepted the challenge, and that conspiracy went down in blood. This American Republic, on the contrary, was founded in avowed dependence on that Divine help, "appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, and leaning with firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence," the Colonies declared themselves free and independent States. The regular appointment of chaplains in legislative halls, in the army and navy, and appointment of days of fasting and thanksgiving, and many other acts performed by the nation from that day to this, have manifested the purpose of the nation to continue in loyal relationship to the authority of God. And no national act has as yet been performed with the avowed intention of purpose of separating the nation from God, or to place the nation in an attitude of rebellion against Him. There never has been a time in the nation's history when such an act could have obtained the votes of the American people. The speaker next criticised the national constitution as the one instrument which seems to be an exception to the foregoing statement. For it he had no apology to offer. While with his understanding of the language of the constitution he could neither swear an oath to support it, nor elect another to swear such oath as his representative, nor could he see how any Christian man could consistently do so. Yet he had no doubt that multitudes of Christian men do take that oath, without imagining for a movement that they thereby violate their allegiance or vitiate their loyalty to the Lord Jesus Christ.

Many citations from the Rev. Milligan showed how we are to determine in the selection of a ruler who the Lord's choice is. He must be one of the people, able, honest, truthful, God fearing and ruling covetousness. "Any person possessing all these characteristics, may be selected, and such a person will enjoy the divine approval. If the man chosen be incapable, or dishonest, or untruthful, or covetous, or not having the fear of God before his eyes, he may be the choice of the people, but he is not the choice of God to be his minister, and proof of such disqualification should set aside an election. Such a person has not the approval of God and cannot command the respect and reverence which a people should give to their ruler. In the second place he must be fairly elected by the people to be the choice of God. God secures the rights of the people by giving them their choice of their rulers, while he maintains his own authority by requiring certain qualifications in the ruler. The man who obtains a position by bribery or force, or fraud, or in any other way than the free consent of the people, no matter how well qualified he may be in every other respect, is not the choice of God any more than he is the choice of the people, as the free election of the people is one of the ways in which the choice of God is revealed. He is without authority."

The rights of the people in the erection and administration of government was the closing subject of the sermon. "The establishment of the American Republic has taught the world a lesson on the rights of the people, and the downtrodden millions are realizing the benefit of our example, while we are learning that not only our civil liberties, but also, the hopes of humanity are entrusted to our keeping, and dependent on our wisdom and success. Hence we should carefully study and thoroughly understand exactly what are the true principles of popular government, the more so as there is a tendency when avoiding one extreme to fly to another. France, in the close of the last century, flew from the divine right of despotism to a denial of all divine right whatever, and from regarding the people as nothing, to consider the people as everything; from despotism to lawlessness and then back to despotism, and this is our present danger. Hence we hear such expressions as "The Sovereign people," the officers of the Government "The servants of the people;" "Law, the expression of the will of the people," none of which are strictly correct. God is sovereign; not the people. The officer of government is the servant (minister) of God, and the ruler, not the servant of the people. The will of God, not of the people, is law, and yet there is enough semblance of truth in these fallacies to make them dangerous. The people elect the ruler, but God invests him with the power. There is no power but of God. The people have the right to say who shall exercise it and designate the person whom God shall clothe with power. The people have the privilege of choosing their form of government, but have no right either to set aside all Government or set up despotism. They have a right to frame their laws—but only in accordance with the divine law. The will of the people cannot make theft, polygamy or murder legal. The throne of iniquity frameth mischief by law—but it hath no fellowship with God. Ps. 94:20, "Law has its home in the bosom of God, and its voice is the harmony of the universe." So the people even in the choice of their rulers are limited to the class of character which God has designated—as I have shown already. In conclusion, to sum up all in all in brief—where Government is constituted in accordance with the divine institution—where the magistrate possesses the divinely appointed qualification of the ruler, and is elected by the suffrage of a majority of the properly qualified voters of a nation, such a magistrate is the minister of God—is clothed with the authority of God, and resistance to the power, is resistance of God and exposes to damnation.

"On the other hand, where a Government is in rebellion against God, or refuses to submit to the authority and law of God. Where the magistrate is even suspected of corruption, immorality or Godlessness—or where he has obtained his position by force and intimidation, or by fraud and bribery, or by the authority of a priesthood under the control of a spiritual despotism, such circumstances cannot fail to weaken its hold upon the hearts and consciences of the people, and thus destroy the very foundations of Government, and lead to anarchy, riot, and ruin.

"As we desire the perpetuity of our nation; as we wish to leave the legacy of liberty, peace and prosperity to our children; as we desire to sit under our own vine and fig tree with none to make us afraid, let us use our best endeavors to anchor our ship of State to the Rock of Ages, to secure the presence in our storm-tossed bark of One who controls the forces of nature and the passions of men—who can say to land and wave: Peace; be still, and to human passion: Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; let us prove at once to be true patriots and sincere Christians, laboring for the glory of God and the best interest of our country, and our kind."

Cremation—What Rev. F. Leroy Senour Thinks of It—Reasons for Opposing It.

At the Central Presbyterian Church, on Smithfield street, last evening, Rev. F. Leroy Senour delivered a sermon on cremation. He took as his text the first verse of the second chapter of Amos: "Thus saith the Lord, For three transgressions of Moab, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof; because he burned the bones of the king of Edom into lime." He then proceeded to speak of the cremation of Mr. Henry Laurens, who on his death over fifty years ago, left a proviso in his will that his children should not inherit his property unless they burned his body. The relatives complied with his will, and burned his remains according to the heathen style upon a pile in the open air. The affair created a great sensation at the time. Recently there has been erected on an eminence about twenty-five miles from this city a Dr. Eastman Furnace building and furnace with the high-sounding title of "The American Crematory." On the 6th instant the body of Baron Von Palm will be cremated in the furnace. Mr. Senour then read a full account of the life of Baron Von Palm, taken from the New York *Herald*. He also read a description of the ceremonies that will attend the burning, and then proceeded to give his reasons against the proposed plan. The first of these was that centuries ago God declared the burning of the bones of a dead King a transgression. One of the most distinguished commentators, in speaking of the text says that the burning was extremely barbarous; that the Moabites had forgotten all humanity and all justice. For this and other sins God blotted out the Moabites from the face of the earth. If God was opposed to cremation then, he is still opposed to it. He will not do to say that the punishment was for the wicked and revengeful spirit shown by the Moabites; the punishment was for both the spirit and the act.

No doubt there was present at the burning of the dead King of Edom a curious and an eager crowd, such as will surround the cremation of Baron von Palm. Perhaps then some one more humane than the rest said that the scene was a horrid one, and no doubt the scientific men then answered that the bones of the King would in time turn to dust anyhow, and why not reduce them by fire? Perhaps the dead King had relatives who loved his memory and grieved for the glory of God and the best interest of our country, and our kind."

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The minister concluded by saying that perhaps after all we need not be much concerned for our bodies, but we should be careful that we do not lose our souls, "For what is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Moral Power of Christians.

Prof. H. F. Miller, of Akron, Ohio, delivered a sermon on the "Moral Power of Christians" last evening in the First Universalists church, corner of Grant street and Third avenue. The passage of scripture upon which his remarks were based was the 16th chapter of Mark, 15th to 18th verses inclusive:

"And He said unto them, go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.

"And these signs shall follow them that believe: In My name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues.

"They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover."

This he said was Christ's sacred commission to his apostles, after he had planted the seed of his Kingdom and risen from the dead in attestation of his Messiahship. Christ's religion was designed for the universal religion, and was to gather in all souls and when the proper time came was to be proclaimed to all people, and hence the commission: "Go you into all the world," etc. The general result of preaching this gospel among men, he said was set forth in the words: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; and he that believeth not shall be damned." The use of the word "damned in this passage he said, according to Dr. Campbell who is the highest authority, is not a just translation of the Greek word *Katakrino*, which should be translated condemned. To prove this assertion he said the general meaning of the passage would be found in John, 3d chapter, 17th to 19th verses: "Whosoever hath my word and believeth on Him that sent me hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation, but is passed from death unto life." That is a living faith that Jesus delivers men from the dominion of sin and moral death.

This passage of Scripture relating to casting out devils, like many of the parables and acclaims of Jesus refers to the generation and the people to whom it was given, and had its first fulfilment among that people. The passage could not now be accepted literally, as no one can show these signs, and if it is to be accepted literally there are no believers. The literal views are too narrow. The commission to preach the Gospel is universal, and the effect of belief and unbelief is universal, and the signs should be universal. The Gospel is preached in all nations; men believe and are saved; refuse to believe and are condemned, and these signs accompany them that believe.

In speaking of the next sign, "In my name shall they cast out devils; and shall name shall they cast out devils; and shall speak with new tongues," the devils to be cast out mean the evils of society, and Christianity was the great moral aid and conservative force by which society was to get rid of those evils. He enumerated a few of these evils, among which were slavery, the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, dishonesty and want of faithfulness to public trusts in high places and in low. These were each amplified and discussed at length.

"They shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them." This, he said, referred to the moral power by which Christians are coupled with wicked men, and yet are not of them. The entire force of the argument was to show that the text should not be literally accepted, but should be given a broader, more liberal and more universal construction than is generally given to such passages.

Francis Murphy at Library Hall.

Hundreds vainly tried to get admission last night to Library Hall to hear Francis Murphy, the famous Irish temperance revivalist, and David Hall, John Irwin, ex-Chief of Police, and John Timmony, recent converts of Mr. Murphy, and who are very well known in this city. The people were packed in the auditorium like herrings in a fish barrel, and Mr. Murphy by the power of his resistless eloquence and pathos swayed at will both soft-hearted woman and hard-hearted men. Tears fell freely from eyes that possibly had not been suffused for years. Mr. Murphy deals but little in logic. He assumes that his hearers themselves know that the sin of drinking and its awful results need no logical demonstration, and he contents himself with drawing before them in the simplest terms a word picture that is startling in its truthfulness, and clear, brilliant and impressive in its beauty. The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. W. C. Moreland, was opened with the customary services. By the way, there was some outrageous conduct on the part of persons in the gallery, who interrupted the speakers and made a noise that was altogether unnecessary. These fellows should have been ejected with the toe of a vigorous man's boot circulating freely beneath their coat tails. The first speaker was Mr. David Hall. He was somewhat nervous when he first appeared, but that wore off in the course of a few moments. His remarks as near as our representative could catch them were as follows:

"Well, I'm here. (Laughter.) And I didn't come here to make a speech either. I came here to tell you that I have signed the pledge. (Applause.) I came here to tell you the experience of thirteen years of my past life. I guess I'll take a drink. (Turning to a glass that stood filled with water on a table beside him he picked it up and drank it all, an act that, taken in connection with his remark, provoked the most uproarious applause.) (Mr. Murphy, in an encouraging tone—Take your time David.) Last Sunday night, in company with one or two friends, I went to the Opera House and heard Mr. Murphy speak about the evils of intemperance. He impressed me and in a day or two my friends and I called on him and we all signed the pledge. I was married on the 11th of July, 1861. I wanted to go to the army but my wife would not let me. I went to a saloon instead, No. 187 Smithfield street, and sold liquor for three years. In that time I made between $18,000 and $20,000. Then my lease expired and I opened a billiard hall. In about eighteen months the Sheriff was in partnership with me. Then I commenced drinking hard. I always had drank more or less for thirty years, but now I commenced it on a larger scale than ever. Finally I moved to Allegheny, where I did nothing but run around and drink. The shorter my money got and the more I drank the more I managed to see enough to get drunk every night. Then the landlords commenced to growl about the rent, and before the end of the year I had four landlord's warrants out from this city and Allegheny, and a very pleasant condition of affairs. When I was prosperous I had tried to fix Mrs. Hall and my little girl as nice as I could. I bought Mrs. Hall a gold watch and a neck chain, and an elegant, circular, [illegible] for the ladies call it, I believe,—and a silk dress pattern, and for my little girl a necklace. These were all purchased when I went to Philadelphia to buy a stock of goods, when I generally went in a way to make a show. I got to drinking and spreeing around. I got the watch from my wife and sold it to raise money with which to pay my rent. My wife gave it up without saying a word. Of course I spent in drink some of the money. (Applause, and a voice—"Louder.") I am doing as well as I can, fellows, and if you felt as I do now you wouldn't speak any louder either. Soon my little girl's necklace went too, and a little while after that I had received from the boys of the Neptune Fire Company, to which I had once belonged, and which was worth $375, was not long in following. All that I had bought for my wife and child, and all that I got myself went for whisky. I opened a saloon in the Allegheny Diamond, got drunk every night, was sold out, got two of my friends in jail, and wound up myself by shooting a man (A voice—Good shot.) (Applause.) and being sent to the Workhouse for six months. Have I talked enough, Mr. Murphy? (Mr. Murphy—Go on.) I will tell you a story, but I don't know whether it will interest you or not. When I was saloon keeping on Smithfield street during the war I drew $40 and sixteen men came into my place about half past eleven o'clock one night and offered me a good sum of money if I would close up and let them stay in my saloon until morning. I told them I would not, so, take up for closing up, as I was about to do that anyhow, but that I would let them stay in all night. I went to bed and in the morning opened up, and the men filled out. Every one of them was drunk, and the last man was as drunk as a fool. He then imitated the staggering steps of the soldiers as they passed over the threshold, and his excellent impersonation of an intoxicated man elicited the loudest applause from the spectators.) On the pavement in the Lieutenant got into more and double drunk, the drunkest behind. They started off, all reeling from side to side, but the hindmost man took three steps backward to one forward. The officer in charge bore with him for a while, but he finally called out, "Mike, if you want to get to the depot you had better turn around." (Terrific applause.) Now I tell you, fellows, I have signed the pledge and I won't drink anymore. (Applause.) Inside of a year I am going to have Mrs. Hall that gold watch and chain and circular and my little girl her necklace back again. Now, fellows, come up like me. I wouldn't have appeared here to-night for $500 if I had not signed the pledge. Come up here and we'll make men of you. (The appeal was not without fruit. A man clothed in the attire of a laborer arose from the audience, came on to the stage, walked up to the desk and amid the approval of the audience signed the pledge.) And a word to you young ladies. If any of the young men paying their addresses to you are addicted to drinking, give no advice and cut his cotton. If you don't you will rue it all your lives. That's all I've got to say to-night." The speaker retired to his seat followed by encouraging plaudits of nearly all his auditors.

Mr. John Irwin, ex-Chief of Police, next spoke a few words. He said he had been at the Opera House on last night a week and heard Mr. Murphy lecture, and was much impressed with it. He went home two, he said, and John Timmony had hunted up Mr. Murphy and signed the pledge, and with God's help he intended to keep it. He had been a hard drinker for years, and had even lived on whisky alone for a whole week, but he had struck bottom at last and is now trying to regain the ground he had lost, and hopes that all young men who knew him will do the same.

After Mr. Irwin had taken his seat amid applause, Mr. John Timmony arose. He said that whisky had got him and Hall into prison. He too had heard Mr. Murphy's lecture at the Opera House, which had induced him to sign the pledge, and with the help of God and the moral support of the people he expected to keep it.

A collection was then raised in the audience, which resulted in a good sum. Mr. Murphy made a few excellent closing and fitting remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

Change of Time, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The following changes will be made on new schedule, took effect Sunday, December 3d. City time:

Buffalo Express will leave 8:15 A. M., instead of 8:30 A. M.; Tionesville Express 1:55 P. M., instead of 2:05 P. M.; Freeport Accommodation 11:40 P. M., instead of 12:20 P. M.; Sunday Church Train 12:40 P. M., instead of 12:50 P. M.; Buffalo Express will arrive at 8:50 P. M., instead of 6:30 P. M.; Arnold's Accommodation 7:30 P. M., instead of 10:05 P. M.

Special Sunday train to Emlenton will leave at 8:15 A. M. Returning, will arrive at 8:15 P. M.

Swan Mills.

We are Offering

Our entire assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, including new goods just received, at reduced prices. JOS. HORNE & Co., 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

KELT SUITS AND SASH COATS

The best line of Kelt Suits for Girls and Boys from 2½ years to 6 years *ever shown in the city*; also,

SACQUES,

new shapes and styles, for age from 4 years to 12, at F. M. EATON & CO.'S, No. 25 Fifth avenue, near Market street.

THANKSGIVING DAY!

Elegant Holiday Presents!!

Ladies' solid gold unredeemed watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18. Warranted solid gold and good time pieces or no sale. E. DeRoy's Only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. 153. GAZETTE building. 153. No branch ores. 153.

Swan Mills.

Misses' Cloaks,

Rough and Smooth Cloths, for all ages, at reduced prices.

JOSEPH HORNE & Co.,
Penn avenue.

Unredeemed Overcoats!!!

Large lot just opened. Must be sold to pay advances. E. DeRoy's Only Loan Office, 155 Smithfield street. 155.

Joseph Horne & Co.

Have opened another lot of Ladies' Cloaks in Matalasse, Beaver, and Rough cloths.

Dolls! Dolls!! Dolls!!!

We have over one hundred varieties, together with a large assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods at wholesale and retail. Don't forget the place and number. J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment the latest styles of furniture, at the lowes prices in the city at James Millikin & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

STRAWS, Splints, Scrap Books and Pictures, Lighters, Fancy Papers, &c., for Xmas Decorations, best and largest assortment at

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN'S,
No. 161 Smithfield street.

Positively no Pain in Extracting

Teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial Human Eyes adjusted.

The New Line

of Children's Rough Cloth Coats from $2.50 to $4.00 displayed at F. H. Eaton & Co.'s, 25 Fifth Avenue, are much below value, and will secure a ready sale. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

Swan Mills.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

D. Walker, bankrupt, Blair county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Kier Bros., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Order authorizing R. A. Paul to operate the brick works, sell brick, collect money, pay for necessary labor and material, and to hold any surplus funds, subject to the order of the court, and to give bond in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful performance of said duties.

Michel Viecck, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Statement of assets and debts presented and order for hearing on the 11th instant.

E.T. Newcomer, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Rule made absolute, and C. P. Klein appointed assignee.

Henderson E. Davis, bankrupt. Order outhorizing the sale of certain real estate by the assignee reversed and the petition dismissed. Geo. S. Head is authorized to sell said property.

John R. Brown, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Order for the sale of certain fixtures, etc., at private sale.

Wm. Lockhard, bankrupt, Greene county. Register's report presented, and order for a hearing on the 9th inst.

Heintz, Noble & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Hearing on exceptions to the confirmation, and the register's report fixed for the 11th inst.

Joseph N. Powell and Wm. H. Gregg, bankrupts, Washington county. Petition of each of said bankrupts presented and orders for final examination.

David Eteham, bankrupt, Venango county. Order referring the petition of the assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens to Register Rogers.

Robert Steward, bankrupt, Venango county. Assignee's return to order for the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Joel S. Randall, bankrupt, Venango county. Order for the sale of certain personal property.

The Jamestown Machine Works, Mercer county, bankrupt. Order for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

Carrier & Baum, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. Rule to show cause why the restraining order granted against Thomas Neilson should not be dissolved was made absolute.

Wm. Smith & Sons, bankrupts. Hearing on the rule heretofor granted on the trustee to pay over certain moneys to the trustee of the Cascade Iron Furnace Company, and the Cascade Iron Company, was continued until the 12th instant.

Common Pleas, No 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

John Scott vs. Superior Iron Company. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why levy should not be set aside as to certain property described.

Sale of real estate of the Hazlewood Building and Loan Association was confirmed and trustee directed to make a deed.

A motion for a mandamus against the County Commissioners, to compel them to build the approaches to the Tarentum bridge, was refused to be entered.

In the case of Penny vs. Robbins & Jenkins, the verdict being for coal, and not for money, was set aside.

In the voluntary assignment of W. W. Wilson & Co., Harry Kirkpatrick was ordered to pay John W. Hague, assignee, all money which he holds as assignee, or show cause why an attachment should not issue.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Smith vs. Bollman.
Whiting & Co. vs. Lake.
Same vs. Sarber.
Isreal vs. Quinn.
Barton vs. Pittsburgh, Ormsby and East Liberty Railway Company.
Peifer vs. Engle.
Edmundson vs. Penney.
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company vs. Buffum & Co.
Loveridge vs. Bidwell.
Beebe vs. The North American Insurance Company.
Walter vs. Laufman.
Moore vs. Barr et al.
Arthurs vs. McClurg.
Lupton & Co. vs. McIntyre & Co.
Hill vs. Brown.
Larimer vs. Kirkpatrick.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

Lizzie M. Chambers vs. Samuel A. Chambers, libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Application to incorporate was granted to the First German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Congregation of McCandless township.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McCarroll vs. Krusa et al.
Holliday vs. National Trust Company.
Dicks & Co. vs. Central Trading Co.
Schatz vs. Schimmer.
Taylor, trustee, vs. Dunn et al.
Patrick vs. Jennings.
Starkey vs. Wessels.
People's Bank vs. Phillips et al.
Moeck vs. Reinsman et al.
Holthouse vs. Byrne.
DeRoy vs. Hershberg.
Schatz vs. Schimmer.
Herriott vs. Frazier.
Rask vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Frazier vs. Robson & Campbell.
McClung & Robinson vs. Frazier.
Brown vs. Wormser, Myers & Co.

Orphans' Court.

JUDGE HAWKINS.

Thos Hughes, deceased. Rule on accountant to close his testimony.

Joseph Mangis et al. Margaret Kastins appointed guardian.

Alexander Thompson, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Charles C. Jans and Martha A. Watt, minors. David M. Watt appointed guardian.

S. M. Kier, deceased. J. Ewing Speer appointed examiner to take testimony and report to court.

James Dunn, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

George Sickman, Sr., deceased. Rule granted to parties in interest to show cause why Wm. Livingston, administrator, should not be discharged.

Robert Campbell, deceased. Report of sale confirmed and deed acknowledged. Bond of Harriet Campbell, administratrix, for sale of real estate, in the sum of $20,000, approved.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE EWING.

George Brenneman, convicted of assault and battery, charged by Samuel McCutcheon, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

George H. Truby, convicted of adultery, on oath of Isaac Snowden, but recommended to the mercy of the court, was sentenced to the Workhouse for three months.

Philip Speeler, convicted of sodomy, charged by M. Speeler, was senten